The Millheim Journal.

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A. HARTER,

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AT THE LAST.

The stream is calmest when it nears the tide,
And the flowers are sweetest at the eventide,
And birds most musical at the close of day,
And saints divinest when they pass away.

Morning is holy, but a holier charm
Lies folded close in Evening's robe of balm,
And weary man must ever love her best,
For morning calls to toil, but night to rest.

She comes from Heaven, and on her wings doth bear
A holy fragrance, like the breath of prayer,
Footsteps of angels follow in her trace,
To shut the weary eyes of day in peace.

All things are hushed before her as she tarows
O'er earth and sky her mantle of repose;
There is a calmer beauty and a power
That Morning knows not, in the Evening hour.

Until the evening we must weep and toil—
Plow life's stern furrow, dig the weedy soil,
Tread with soft feet our rough and thorny way,
And bear the heat and burden of the day.

Oh! when our sun is setting may we glide
Like summer Evening down the golden tide,
And leave behind us, as we pass away,
Sweet, starry twilight round our sleeping clay.

JUST TOO FAR.

"But I tell you, Lou, I can't afford it?"

"Oh, you stingy thing! You are willing to have your wife go like a dowdy, just for the sake of a few paltry dollars?" And pretty Lou Falconer pouted her rosy lip, and turned pettishly away from her husband.

"We are a young firm, you know, Lou, and—"

"Oh, say nothing more about it, if you please. I shall never ask you for anything again." And with a little toss of her head she left the room.

Falconer sighed, and his brow contracted with pain, as he looked after her.

"Poor child! It is so hard to refuse her anything."

He was a pale young man, with a thoughtful cast of countenance and earnest gray eyes; habitually reserved and prudent, he was accounted a sharp business man, and at the time of his marriage, two years previous, the old men predicted that he would eventually become one of the largest capitalists in B. His wife, a wilful, pretty creature, seemed to be his one weak point. Nor was she slow to avail herself of this advantage; her influence over him was unbounded, and even in cases where it was against his better judgment he invariably yielded to her wishes. The present object of these last named was a garnet silk dress pattern, which she had that morning seen at C——'s fashionable store; and poor Falconer's ears were still ringing with the minute description of its incomparable lovelinesss.

"It seems so cruel to deny her what she has set her heart on," he said, laying down his pen, and arising, took one or two turns across the room. The result of his reflections was, that he put on his hat, went straight to C——'s, ordered the silk, and had it charged to his account.

Who would hesitate to credit Falconer and Frost? There was not a safer co-partnership anywhere. The salesman blandly inquired, "Anything else, sir?" wrote the address and promised that the parcel should be sent home "in an hour's time." Then the purchaser walked slowly down to his business, not altogether satisfied with what he had done.

"Oh, Edward, you darling!" were the words that greeted him when he went home that evening, and throwing her arms around his neck, his wife, literally overwhelmed him with kisses. "Oh, you dear love! how clever it was of you to feign the old Shylock, and then give me such a delightful surprise!"

"It was really a delightful surprise, Mignon," putting both hands upon her shoulders, and gazing fondly into the fair, joyous face, "I am simply rewarded for my trouble."

"Wait until you see me in my new dress, and then you'll be rewarded in earnest.

"Well, suppose you let me have some tea now."

"Certainly, as much as you want."

Throughout the meal Lou was gay and garrulous, and afterwards went to the piano and sang to her husband till bed-time.

"I can't make up this handsome dress myself," soliloquized Mrs. Falconer, as she examined her treasure next day; "I am sure that Edward would rather pay the dressmaker's bill than have me spoil it." So she forthwith took it to a fashionable modiste and was fitted.

When she reached home she found a letter from her mother in New York, saying that she would be with them by the following Tuesday, and immediately set about preparing a room for her reception.

"Dear, me," she said, "I must have some new muslin curtains; I should be ashamed for mamma to see these, all darned as they are. Edward must be an angel again, and give me some."

"Sweetest, dearest, and best of men!" she said to him at dinner, "I am in a worse fix than was the Princess Graciosa; wont you be Percient and come to my assistance?"

"What is it you want now?" asked Falconer, beginning to get nervous.

"Oh, love, my muslin curtains are so ragged as to disgrace the house, and mamma is coming to visit me next week; she is always so particular about appearances, and I want to get some fresh ones to put up in her room."

"Is it absolutely necessary to have muslin curtains, Lou? Wouldn't dimity do just as well? I'm sure you must have a spare set."

"Oh, but mamma is accustomed to muslin curtains, and I know she won't feel at home with any other kind. There now, be a good darling, and let me get them."

"I hate to refuse you, Lou, but—"

"Oh! you've turned into a monster again, you Charon! I mayn't even welcome my mother, and make her comfortable in our home.

"You can welcome your mother and make her very comfortable, without the aid of muslin curtains," said Falconer, decidedly.

"Savage!" cried Lou, beginning to pout.

"This is unreasonable and childish!" exclaimed her husband, impatiently pushing back his chair. He had some perplexing business on his mind and was not in a mood for trifling. But Lou burst into tears.

"Hang it all!" cried Edward, and taking his hat he left the house. He had not gone ten steps, however, before his resolution failed him, and hurrying up to the nearest bank, he hastily drew a check and returned home with the money. He found his wife in her own room, with their little Eddie on her lap, the traces of tears were fresh on her face, and she was singing to the baby in a low voice.

"Forgive me, my precious for having been so crabbed just now," pleaded Falconer, in a penitent tone, as he bent over and kissed her, at the same time placing the money in her hand. "Will this be sufficient for what you want?"

"More than sufficient!" she exclaimed delightedly, separating the roll of bank notes. "I'll take what's left over and get you a perfect duck of a dressing gown, and materials to work the loveliest pair of slippers you ever saw."

Falconer began to protest that he stood in need of neither dressing gown nor slippers, but a reproachful glance from Lou's blue eyes arrested his words. "Not when I'm going to make them with my own little fingers?" she said, and Edward was subdued instanter.

The following week Lou's mother, Mrs. Townsend, arrived, and was affectionately welcomed by her daughter and son-in-law. She was a thoroughly sensible, reasonable woman, with a deal of penetration, that seemed to devine things at a glance, and was an acquisition to any household.

"Don't you think, Lou," she said to her daughter, one day, when the latter had, in her usual coaxing, half-pouting style, been urging Edward to some fresh extravagance, "that you may push your importunities just too far? Mr. Falconer looks very much perplexed and worried to-day, I think."

"Oh, Edward is the dearest, most amiable of men."

"Yes, Lou, but the very reason that your husband is amiable and indulgent to a fault, you should be merciful, and not press him too far. Now I consider that baby's cloak which you coaxed him into getting for Eddie quite an unnecessary piece of extravagance. Now, take my advice, and be a little reasonable in your demands."

Mrs. Falconer knew better than to pout to her mother, she resolved not to ask her husband for anything in her presence again; but no sooner was Mrs. Townsend gone than the old practice was renewed. Too much occupied with her own selfish little aims, she did not notice that her husband's manner was often strangely flurried; there was a recklessness in his very tenderness; refused her nothing that she asked for, and the little lady availed herself to the very utmost of his propitious disposition.

"Oh, Edward," she said to him one day, as they sat together over their dessert, "the Charity ball comes off next Wednesday, and I have been made one of the lady patronesses. I must have a pretty dress for the occasion.

"Order what you will," he said, laconically, as he rose and left the table."

The evening of the ball Lou was disappointed that her husband did not come home in time to see her dressed, but she could not keep her party waiting, and she was obliged to go off without seeing him.

Half an hour later Falconer came home. He inquired from the housemaid, who had been roused from a nap by the violent jerking of the parlor bell, if her mistress had gone out; and sleepy as the girl was, she was startled (as she afterwards averred) "by the look of his face," as he dismissed her.

He went to his own room where little Eddie lay asleep, but turned abruptly from the picture. The heavy ice of despair lay on his heart. Falconer and Frost had failed, and he was a defaulter to the amount of more thousands than he could hope to repay; his good fortune was gone; nothing but beggary and ruin lay before him, and the disgrace would be reflected on his wife and child. He passed to his dressing room, turned the key on the inside, and ten minutes later the neighbors were startled by the report of a pistol. They forced the door, and found that to the name of "bankrupt" and "swindler," which had been applied to him as soon as the failure had been made public, he had added that of suicide.

They were fearful tidings that reached his wife's ear in the midst of the festivities, and hurried her home and vainly might she, in frantic accents call on that lifeless form "only to speak to her once more" and she would be content to "live on dry crusts in a hovel for the rest of her days."

Then she called herself "his muderess," and wringing her hands incessantly, cried: "Just too far, too far!"

Vain, vain lament!

Life Yuakutisk.

Lieutenant Danenhower, of the Jeannette Expedition writes on the 30th of December, 1881, from Yakutsk, Siberia, as follows; We are passing the time quietly but impatiently. It is daylight here at about 8 a. m. We get up and have breakfast at a little hotel that is handy. The forenoon I spend reading a little, writing a little and in attending to any business I may happen to have on hand. About 2 p. m. General Tschernief's sleigh arrives, and I go to dine with him; generally return about 4 p. m., and if I do not have visitors I take a nap and kill time as well as I can until 9 p. m., when we have supper at the little hotel, and then go to bed. As I have told you before, I have found nice people in every part of the world that I have visited, and this place is by no means an exception. Last evening, for instance, we spent very pleasantly at the house of a Mr. Correikoff, an Irkutsk merchant, who entertained us very well. His wife is a charming lady, and it was very pleasant to see the three beautiful children. They have a fine piano, the first one we have seen since leaving San Francisco.

Yakutsk is a city of 5,000 inhabitants. The houses are built of wood, and are not painted. The streets are very wide, and each house has a large yard or court. The principle trade is in furs. In summer a great deal of fresh meat is sent up the river. During nine months of the year snow and ice abound. In the winter the thermometer falls to seventy degrees below zero. Since our arrival it has been sixty-eight degrees below, and to-day it is only thirty-five degrees, or thereabouts. In the summer the temperature rises as high as ninety-five degrees Fahrenheit, but the nights are cold. There are many horses and cows in this vicinity. The natives, the Yakutzs, eat horse meat, but the Russians eat beef and venison. Potatoes, cabbage and a few other vegetables, a few berries, wheat and rye are grown in this vicinity. There are a few sheep and poultry also.

The Middle Park Basin.

This spot in Colorado has been called the hunter's paradise, from the abundance of its game, and has been and will be the resort of sportsmen for years to come. But the Middle and North Parks are very fertile districts, and are largely made up of separate valleys bordering the streams, and separated from one another by long ridges, ranges of hills or mountains spurs that are covered with timber. The valleys are open meadow land, with generally a good soil, which produces an abundant growth of grass and other vegetation. It has proven an excellent stock growing region, and is sparsely occupied by bands of horses, herds of cattle, and flocks of sheep. The hills, ridges, and abundant timber afford good shelter, so that animals suffer much less from cold than in level, open districts, where the wind has unobstructed sweep.

The altitude of the larger valleys ranges from 7,000 to 8,000 feet above sea level. Smaller valleys reach up 1,500 feet higher. Recent experiments prove that many crops of grain and vegetables can be successfully grown up to 9,000 feet, at least, above sea level. While damaging frosts may occur immediately along the large streams, the little nooks and valleys among the high hills and mountains 1,000 feet above them are entirely exempt. Dairy products are especially excellent. Timothy and other cultivated grasses flourish wonderfully, and the consequence will be that it will in a few years become a district of little dairy farms, producing their own hay, potatoes, turnips, &c., and supplying the towns and mines of the State with the best butter, cheese, beef, and mutton in the world.

Christian Colleges.

There are in the United States according to the latest report of the Commissioner of Education, 364 colleges; of these 41 are Baptist, 53 Methodist, 36 Presbyterian, 17 Congregational and 10 Episcopalian. The total value of the property of these institutions is, in round numbers, $80,000,000. The average value of college peoperty in the principal evangelical denominations is as follows: Methodists, $1.75 a member: Baptists, $3.82 a member; Presbyterians, $3.90 a member; Congregationalists, $6.93; Episcopalians $13.57. The proportion of college students to members is thus stated: Baptists, one to every 830 members; Methodists, one to every 1,000 members; Presbyterians, one to every 600; Congregationalists, one to every .413 Episcopalians, one to every 900.

Exploding an Alligator.

A hunter says that after having tramped many hours through the swamps of Southern Louisiana without finding the game he sought, he seated himself upon a log to take a rest before turning his steps homeward. A few minutes after he was seated he looked down upon the ground around him and was startled by the appearance of a large alligator, which was lying upon its belly only a few feet distant, with its mouth wide open and its eyes closed. At first impulse he sprang to his feet and started to change his resting place to a safer distance. But he observed that the animal remained motionless as though he had not observed his sudden movement. He at once surmised that the alligator must be asleep, and he resolved to have some fun with him. After beating around the bushes in order to reassure himself that the animal was really unconscious, he stealthily crept up by the side of the immense jaws and poured a horn full of powder into his mouth. Then taking up a number of percussion caps from his box, he placed them in opposite positions on the ends of his teeth. And the alligator continued to doze with his mouth wide open. "Then," says the hunter, "I walked to his other end, and after preparing myself for emergency I just stuck a pin in his tail. Instantly the great jaws went down with a crash, which was followed by an explosion and a flash of fire, and from the volume of smoke which enveloped the head I saw pieces of flesh and jawbone flying about among the trees. The great body first recoiled from the terrible force and then bounded forward against a tree. Then it floundered about in the most terrific convulsions, beating down small saplings and tearing up the ground. Thus it continued for a quarter of an hour, and then at last it became still. Then there was one last lash of the tail, a quiver through the frame, and my alligator was dead."

Have a Cigar?"

When the Atlantic express train over the Central road reached Niles the other day a Detroit commercial traveler boarded the train to find every seat taken. In the centre of one coach one seat was occupied by two satchels and another by an overcoat, while the owner of the articles was in the smoking car. The Detroiter gathered up all the baggage and placed it on the wood-box and occupied the seats with his own, and he had just got comfortably seated when the late occupant returned from his smoke. He saw what had transpired, and he was white with anger, when he began:

"Who moved my baggage?"

"I did," was the reply.

"Sir, I represent the wholesale crockery house of Blank and Blank, of New York, and I—"

"I knew it—saw your name on your baggage," interrupted the other, "Have you seen the papers to-day?"

"No sir."

"I thought not. Well, your house has failed for $288,000—can't pay 20 cents on the dollar—bad bust—no time for you to swell over two seats—crowd in somewhere or stand by the stove, and when we get to Detroit I'll help you to get a pass home. Sorry for you and all that, but our house is rated A 1, has a reserve of $75,000 in mortgages, and the survival of the fittest is a principal older than the hills. Have a cigar?"

Painted Glass

Oudinot, the famous French painter on glass, has been summoned to New York to mount the seventeen windows which he designed and painted for William K. Vanderbilt's house. Sixteen of the windows are of uniform size but the seventeenth fills the end of the dining room and is twenty one feet high. It represents the meeting of Henry the Eighth and Francis the First in the Field of the Cloth of God. The magnificent picture is divided by five horizontal and four vertical sashes, but its unity is well preserved. Henry is represented full face mounted on a great white horse and Francis is seen in profile. Each king has a following of knights, squires, pursuivants, lance, spear and battleaxe men-at-arms, falconers, bowmen, whippers-in, jesters and amusing dwarfs. There are dogs for the field sports of their majesties, and splendid creatures they are. The ladies represented are Queen Claude and Anne Boleyn and in all there are one hundred and thirty-three figures on the big window. The other sixteen windows are decorated with armorial bearings of eight English and eight French lords who were present at the meeting of their kings. The subject was chosen for the painter by Mrs. Vanderbilt.

A Dead Copper.

"I'm a dead copper to a country, and no mistake," said a seedy sidewalk lounger recently. "I went to Maine, and the ice crop failed; I went to Florida, and the frosts killed all the gardens and orchards; I went to Mississippi, and they had a flood; I went to California, and the people began to die with small-pox. Since I struck this State the Comstock mines have never paid a dividend, and if I go to Oregon I am willing to bet they will have a drought."

"Now, see here," said a Comstock veteran; "if I thought you were the Jonah of this camp I'd take you down and drown you in the Jacket swamp."

Before he could be captured the ragged tourist had started—presumably for Oregon.

A German Stove.

On going to bed that night we got our first insight into the mysteries of German stoves and beds. German rooms, are as all well-regulated foreign rooms are, cold in winter. In the corner of our room stood a china or delf-ware concern which the waiter was pleased to imform us was a stove. It was at least seven feet high, and two feet and a half square. The monotony of its white, glistening, glazed exterior was relieved by an attempt to deceive one into the belief that it was built of seperate bricks, while for ornament it bore around its top a border of impossible raised flowers, and half way down one side an impossible raised angel, with outspread wings, surrounded by a wreath of impossible raised flowers, in much the same style of art one sees on the old-day teapots in the familiar illustration of "Rebecca at the Well." Well, the waiter opened a polished door of sheet brass on one side of this monolith, about a foot from the floor, and exposed an iron door, bearing a peg, from which peg depended a key. With the key he unlocked this second door and brought to view a third door of barred iron. He opened the third door and we gazed into a little chamber about a foot square. Into this chamber he put a piece of paper, a small handful of wood and and a still smaller handful of coal. He touched off the paper, closed the the inner door, and proceeded to open the windows, for that stove smoked most infernally. We went down stairs until the stove had gotten through with its smoke. When we went up again the waiter had shut all three doors not forgetting the middle one, and had left that little smothered handful of coals to warm up that great stove and our great room. The Germans claim, that they get a maximum amount of heat out of these stoves with the expenditure of a minimum amount of fuel, and that there is no danger of fire from them—economy and safety, two German characteristics. I can vouch for the minimun amount of fuel, but on the questien of heat I am inexorably silent. They must be safe, for it is a physical impossibility for a little, smothered fire to get out of a stove with solid walls half a foot thick and defended by three doors, one of them locked and the key on the outside.

Food for Infants and Invalids.

It may be questioned whether there is any subject which comes more closely home to the people of all classes than the character of the food supplies specially provided for infants and invalids.

The increasing demand for this class of preparations has led to a great number and variety of such competitors for public favor. Put up in ornamental boxes, they appear on the counters of every grocer and in the show cases of every apothecary shop; and not unfrequently their acual value is in inverse ratio to the pretentiousness of the package and the price.

As a rule, purchasers are obliged to take the virtue of such articles upon trust, few having the means or the knowledge requisite for an analysis, microscopic or chemical, of the preparations which they are advised to try, perhaps by the family physician, and yet a mistake in this connection may be fatal.

For all young infants, and for adults in many cases of sickness, starch food is injurious; sometimes in being a source of intestinal irritation, sometimes, as in the case of very young children, in furnishing a semblance of ailment without the reality, such children being as unable to digest and assimilate starch as sand. Hence the usual claim with respect to prepared foods of the cereal class is that they are free from or contain very little starch, while they are rich in gluten and other food elements capable of nourishing the sick and the young.

Glycerine in Beer.

The following method of quantitatively testing for glycerine in beer may be found useful: The beer is mixed with powdered slaked lime and an equal bulk of fine quartz sand, and evaporated to a paste on the water bath. When cold, the residue form a hard mass, which is pulverized and extracted with 80 to 100 c. c. of a mixture of equal volumes of absolute alcohol and ether in a small stoppered flask. On allowing the extract to evaporate, the glycerine is obtained free from sugar. If two drops of it are put in a dry test tube with two drops of phenol (previously liquefied), and the same quantity of sulphuric acid, and heated very cautiously over the flame, but so as to reach 120 deg. the formation of a solid brownish-yellow mass is perceived. When cold a little water is added and a few drops of ammonia, when the brownish-yellow solid dissolves with a splendid carmine red color.

The detection and estimation of glycerine and the other bye products of fermentation in beer, etc., would tend to throw further light on what is at present very obscure.

Good taste rejects excessive nicety; it treats little things as little things and is not hurt by them.

The hardest rock is made of the softest mud. Don't allow the sentiment of habit to harden into vice.

The Magnificence of Nero.

It was to Nero that Tacitus applied the expression, *incredibilium cupitor*. What he not only desired but achieved in the incredible in Roman history had he not already shown what revolting atrocities may be conceived by a diseased imagination and executed by irresponsible power. After the burning of the city he gratified his taste, in entire disregard of the proprietors in rebuilding it. He at once appropriated a number of the sites and a large portion of the public grounds for his new palace. The porticoes, with their ranks and columns, were a mile long. The vestibule was large enough to contain that colossal statue of him, in silver and gold, one hundred and twenty feet high, from which the Colosseum got its name. The interior, was gilded throughout, and adorned with ivory and mother-of-pearl. The ceilings of the dining-rooms were formed of movable tablets of ivory, which shed flowers and perfumes on the company; the principal saloon had a dome which, moving day and night, imitated the movements of the celestial bodies. When this palace was finished he exclaimed—"At last I am lodged like a man." His diadem was valued at half a million. His dresses, which he never wore twice, were stiff with embroidery and gold. He fished with purple lines and hooks of gold. He never traveled with less than a thousand carriages. The mules were shod with silver, the muleteers clothed with the finest wool, and the attendants wore bracelets and necklaces of gold. Five hundred she asses followed his wife Poppæa in her progress, to supply milk for her bath. He was fond of figuring in the circus as a charioteer, and in the theatre as a singer and actor. He prided himself on being an artist, and when his possible deposition was hinted to him, he said that artists could never be in want. There was not a vice to which he was not given, nor a crime which he did not commit. Yet the world, exclaims Suetonius, endured this monster for fourteen years, and he was popular with the multitude, who were puzzled by his magnificence and mistook his senseless profusion for liberality. On the anniversary of his death, during many years, they crowded to cover his tomb with flowers.

The Tower of Bologna.

Four suicides during the present century have been committed at Bologna by jumping from the top of the famous leaning tower, Asiuelli, the climbing of which involves a toilsome journey up more than 400 worn and dusty stairs. The first case occured in 1833, when a shoemaker, while sitting astride one of the battlement, drank a flask of wine as he was singing, and then allowed himself to fall backward into space. The second was in 1874, a young man, aged 23, allowed himself to fall, with a handkerchief tied round his eyes, leaving his coat, hat, sleeve cuffs, and two letters behind him. The third happened two years later; an old man went with his boy nephew, and while the boy was obeying his directions to write the word "infamy on the wall, threw himself over the battlement. The fourth suicide has just taken place. A young man, who had failed in a certain examination, ascended the tower with the keeper, lighted a cigarette, and while the keeper was showing him the bell, jumped off. Two ladies and gentlemen came up just after he had jumped and found that the keeper had fainted from fright.

Liberia.

Africa has as many square miles of territory as the United States and South America. Liberia has a sea-coast of 600 miles, extent 200 miles inland, and had from 18,000 to 20,000 American Liberians, who governed about 1,500 000 natives. Because of the climate Liberia was no place for a white man, yet its mortality had never equaled that of Jamestown or Plymouth, Mr. Morris in a recent lecture, exhibited a large and interesting collection of Liberian products, of which, he said, none were more vaulable than coffee. In a pecuniary sense coffee was Liberia's backbone. Coffee grew all over the country. All the Liberians had to do was to tickle the soil with a hoe and it fairly laughed with a harvest. The lecturer showed specimens of Liberian chocolate, cayenne pepper, spices of all kinds, lime juice, cotton, &c. Indigo plants, he said, grew as thick in Liberia as the huckleberry bushes in New Jersey. Africa's great product, however, was palm-oil. Liberia possessed one remarkable thing, a mountain of natural steel ore, believed to be the only instance of natural steel ore in the world.

To acquire a few tongues is the task of a few years; but to be eloquent in one is the labor of a life time.

The proper way to check slander is to despise it; attempt to overtake and refute it, and it will outrun you,

It is wonderful to note the number of men who see the value of a thing after it is beyond their reach.

Brains cannot be measured by the size of the head, nor eloquence by the extent of the mouth.

Each man has an aptitude born with him to do easily some feat impossible to any other.

The Millheim Journal.

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Job Work done on short notice.

DEININGER & BUMILLER,

Editors and Proprietors.

Church & Sunday School Directory.

Evangelical.

Revs P C Weidemyer and J D Shortess Preach's

Rev. P. C. Weidemyer will preach next Sunday morning—German.

Sunday School, 1½ P. M.—D. L. Zerby, Supt.

Missionary Society meets on the second Monday evening of each month.

Methodist.

Rev. Furman Adams' Preacher-in-charge.

Preaching next Sunday evening.

Sunday School at 1½ P. M.—John Kimport, Supt.

Reformed.

Rev. Zwingli A. Yearick, Pastor.

United Brethren.

Rev. Shannon, Preacher-in-charge.

Lutheran.

Rev. John Tomlinson, Pastor.—German preaching in Aaronsburg next Sunday morning.

Ladies' Mite Society meets on the first Monday evening of each month.

United Sunday School.

Meets at 9 A. M.—H. K. Luse, Supt.

Lodge & Society Directory.

Millheim Lodge, No. 955, I. O. O. F. meets in heir hall, Penn Street, every Saturday evening. Rebecca Degree Meeting every Thursday on or before the full moon of each month.
C. W. HARTMAN, Sec. W. L. BRIGHT, N. G.

Providence Grange, No. 217 P. of H., meets in Alexander's block on the second Saturday of each month at 1½ P. M., and on the fourth Saturday of each month at 1½ P. M.
D. L. ZERBY, Sec. T. G. EHRARD, Master.

The Millheim B. & L. Association meets in the Penn street school house on the evening of the second Monday of each month.
A. WALTER, Sec. B. O. DEININGER, Prest.

The Millheim Cornet Band meets in the Town Hall on Monday and Thursday evenings.
J. B. Hartman, Sec. John Kreamer, Pres't.

The Independent Convention.

The Independent Republican convention has come and gone. It was a brilliant success throughout, and the ticket nominated will be an important factor in the opening state campaign, whether it be elected or not.

The *personal* of the convention was a most excellent one. Senator Mitchell, the man who so boldly threw off the Cameron yoke, was there. Philip C. Garrett, President of the committee of One Hundred, a body that has done so much to purify politics in Philadelphia, was also a member of the convention, and so was Hon. Geo. E. Mapes, H. L. Foster, Thos. W. Philips, Alan H. Dickson, the irrepressible Charley Wolfe, and many other leading Republicans throughout the state. Senator Mitchell took the chair as temporary President and made a ringing speech against the Cameron Boss rule that has so long cursed our state. A permanent organization was effected by making Henry L Forster, of Venango, President.

Hon John Stewart, of the committee on resolutions reported a platform which was adopted.

The convention then nominated the following ticket:

For Governor—Hon. John Stewart, Franklin county; Lieutenant Governor—Levi B. Duff, Allegheny county; Secretary Internal Affairs—Geo. W. Merrick, Tioga county; Supreme Judge—George Junkin, of Philadelphia; Congressman-at-large—Col. Wm. McMichael, of Philadelphia.

The ticket is considered a very strong one altogether.

The convention was highly spirited and enthusiastic from beginning to end.

The Platform.

The republicans of Pennsylvania who will not surrender their political rights, and who maintain the exercise over their own conscience and judgement concerning public affairs having assembled in state convention, make the declaration of principles and purposes:

First. We declare our attachment to the principles of the republican party—freedom, union, nationality, equal rights before the law, maintenance of the public faith, protection to home industry, and we demand that the record which has been so nobly made shall be wisely and fearlessly perpetuated.

Second. We declare that the nomination and election of James A. Garfield to the presidency signified to us the triumph of a true reform in the civil service, and of an enlarged liberty of action for the masses of the republican party in the nomination of their candidates and the conduct of their party affairs; and we deplore the overwhelming evidence presented to us in Pennsylvania that the calamity of his assassination has been followed by the overthrow of these reforms in the hands of his successor.

Third. We denounce the system which makes "patronage" and "spoils" out of the public offices; we denounce the practice of giving them to political managers for use in advancing personal political ends; we denounce the practice of levying assessments and demanding contributions, for party use, from public offices: we denounce severally and collectively the evils and corruptions which accompany the conduct of the government as a "spoils system," and which are inseparable from such a method of administration; and we denounce the system of "boss rule" and "machine" control, which, when tamely endured, makes leaders into autocrats, and reduces the mass of the citizenship into political bondage.

Fourth. We declare our purpose to take up the work which fell when Garfield fell: we demand in place of the "spoils system" the reformation of civil service by law, so that the appointed places therein may by freely open to all fit and meritorious citizens, and removals shall be only for good and sufficient public cause; we demand instead of the prostitution of the public service to private uses, its recognition as a high and honorable trust, to be administered for the people's benefit, with efficiency, economy and integrity; we demand, instead of the insolence, the proscription and the tyranny of "bossism" and "machine" rule, the free and conscientious exercise of private judgement in political affairs, and the faithful discharge, by those who assume representative trusts, of the expressed will of the people.

Fifth. We declare in favor of the following party reforms:

1. That delegates to state conventions shall be chosen by the people in the manner in which candidates for the general assembly are nominated.

2. That representations in the state convention shall be by counties and shall be apportioned according to their republican vote.

3. That state conventions shall not be held without at least sixty days' notice, nor earlier than the second Wednesday in July, except in presidential years.

4. That the republicans who voted for the republican candidate for president at the presidential election next preceding shall be entitled to join in the choice of delegates to state and national conventions.

The Harrisburg Patriot on the Independent Convention.

The state convention of independent republicans which assembled in Philadelphia yesterday accomplished its work speedily and harmoniously. It was an assemblage of the intelligent and thoughtful men of the republican party, with but a very slight admixture of the professional politician. In fact the material of the convention consisted almost exclusively of original, hard shell republicans, who have never had the slightest strain of democratic blood in their veins and who pride themselves on being republicans from principle. The nominations made by the convention prove the truth of this description. Hon. John Stewart, of Franklin county, the nominee for governor, has been a life-long republican of the strictest sect. He was always extreme in his political views, especially on all questions relating to the rights of the negro. He was an advocate of the principle embodied in the Fifteenth amendment long before his party in its organized capacity dared to endorse it. He has been a radical of radicals and because of his very radicalism chafed under the yoke of Cameron and finally refused to wear it. He is a man of ability and courage and if in earnest in the fight in which he is enlisted will make a spirited and telling canvass. Major George W. Merrick, of Tioga, the candidate for secretary of internal affairs, is made of the stern stuff which has long distinguished the fiery, anti-slavery element of the Wilmot district and is a worthy colleague of Mr. Stewart. Colonel William McMichael, nominated for congressman-at-large, is the son of the old Whig orator, the late Morton McMichael, and has been a straight republican all his days. The other nominations are in harmony with the general character of the ticket. The convention evidently succeeded in carrying out the idea expressed by Senator Mitchell in his speech on taking the chair as temporary president. It nominated a ticket which will be "endorsed at the polls by the republicans." The pronounced republicanism of the candidates precludes the possibility of their receiving any democratic support and there will be no repetition of the Wolfe folly of last year on the part of the democracy next November.

CAMERON'S UKASE.

"Whom the gods would destroy they first make mad."

Senator Don Cameron visited Philadelphia last week to tell his satelites and servants what was to be done in the present distracted condition of the Republican party. The meeting can in no sense be called a conference, for there was no attempt at deliberation or exchanging views. Cameron simply told the leading business men and Stalwart bosses that they must support his ticket without wincing, else he will oppose the tariff bill and smash things generally. He directs that the late convention must be re-assembled to nominate a congressman-at-large, vice Marshall, who declines.

The Imperial Boss was insolent and dictorial to the utmost. He was simply raging and fierce as a madman. The Times gives the closing scene of the meeting thus:

Among those closeted with the Senator about the middle of the afternoon were Chairman Cooper and his secretary, John McCullough, Selectman from the Tenth ward; Colonel Wm. M. Bunn and Major E. H. Nevin, Jr., editor of the *Evening News* and Surveyor of the Port. Bad as the Senator's humor had been all day, it was now growing worse, being aggravated by an ulcerated tooth. In the most vigorous language he expressed contempt of what he termed "soreheads" and "kickers." Now and then, when Mr. McCullough or Mr. Cooper, or some one else, would pass a remark upon what the Independents had been doing in this city in the last year or two, or make aguess at the extent to which the Horticultural Hall ticket might hurt the regular nominees, Mr. Cameron would impatiently declare that the regular nominees must and would be elected.

"I never saw the Senator in such a bad temper before," said a gentleman who lives in the interior of the State and who came down from room No. 4 about this time. "He fairly stormed and in his choicest terms of condemnation committed the whole Independent brood to the most torrid of zones. 'D——them all,' he exclaimed; 'we'll give them all the fight they want, even if we have to go down with flying colors, as the 306 went down. They must be crushed.' So saying the Senator stamped the floor with his foot, as if at that moment accomplishing the crushing. He is very mad—very mad, indeed. You could have heard his voice far down the corridor."

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of John D. Foote, late of Millheim, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate settlement, and those having claims against the same, to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

P. T. MUSSER, Administrator.

Aaronsburg, April 13th, 1882. 15-6t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of John Ketner, late of Haines township, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are hereby requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JACOB KETNER, Administrator.

Haines twp., May 11th, 1882. 6t

All persons having unsettled accounts with decedent are hereby requested to present the same for settlement at his late residence on Saturday, May 27th, inst.

6t JACOB KETNER.

TREASURER'S SALE OF UNSEATED LANDS FOR TAXES FOR 1880 AND 1881, AND PREVIOUS YEARS.—Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an act of Assembly, passed to the 12th day of June, A. D. 1815, entitled "An Act to amend an Act, directing the mode of selling unseated lands in Centre county," and the several supplements thereto, there will be exposed at public sale or outcry, the following tracts of unseated lands in said county for the taxes due and unpaid thereon, at the Court House, in the borough of Bellefonte, on Monday, June 12th, A. D., 1882, at one o'clock, p. m.:

ACRES.	PER.	WARRANTEE NAMES.	TAXES.
		BENNER TOWNSHIP.	
2		John Davis	$ 1 23
50		J D Harris	2 05
50		J J Lingle	2 05
100		Wm Humes (owner)	4 10
50		Charles Shuey (owner)	2 05
		BOGGS TOWNSHIP.	
307	145	D' Carscadden	35 73
305	112	John Cochran	27 45
12	63	Roland Curtin	1 08
143		Ann Deal	12 87
433	163	Wm Gray	38 97
431	157	Martha Godfrey	38 78
433	73	Jonathan Harvey	19 49
433	163	Joseph Higby	39 17
418	40	William Hood	37 62
431	40	Moses Hood	19 38
150		Sarah Lane	13 50
433	163	David Lewis	39 17
181		J M Lucas & J P Packer	16 28
300		Frank McCoy	27 00
¾ of	196	Packer & Lucas	9 85
		BURNSIDE TOWNSHIP.	
415		James Black	6 25
433	163	Robert Brady	6 53
433	163	William P Brady	13 25
433	163	John Brady	6 53
433	163	Alexander Bell	26 42
433	153	William Bingham	64 97
415		John Boyd	12 50
433	163	John Byers	25 97
433	163	William Cook	15 25
433	163	John Cowden	13 25
433	163	William Dewart	6 53
433	163	John Dewart	6 53
433	163	Henry Donnelly	6 53
433	163	Samuel M Fox	6 53
433	163	Robert Gray	6 53
433	163	William Gray	6 53
433	163	Thomas Grant	13 25
433	163	Alexander Greaves	13 00
433	163	Charles Goben	6 53
433	163	Thomas Hamilton	13 00
433	153	George Harrison	64 97
433	153	John H usel	13 25
433	153	Pierson Hunt	64 97
433	163	Alexander Hunter	26 42
433	163	John Kidd	6 53
433	163	John Lyon	13 25
433	153	Blair McLanahan	64 97
433	153	George McLanahan	64 97
433	153	Polly McLanahan	64 97
433	153	Ann McLanahan	64 97
433	153	George Mead	64 97
200		William Miller	6 00
433	163	Joseph Morris	13 00
433	153	John Nicholson	64 97
216	83	Jeremiah Parker	6 44
433	153	Andrew Pettit	64 97
433	163	Henry Shafer	13 25
433	163	Samuel Scott	13 00
415		John Shym	12 47
415		Sarah M Talman	12 47
433	153	Tench Francis	64 97
433	163	James Towers	6 53
415		Joseph J Wallace	5 65
433	163	Joseph Wallace	13 00
415		John Wetzel	12 30
415		Jacob Weidner	50 63
433	163	Bird Wilson	13 00
433	163	Samuel Young	26 42
433	163	Benjamin Young	13 00
		CURTIN TOWNSHIP.	
434		Robert Ainesley	20 83
415		Charles Allen	7 20
376		Samuel Baird	9 01
185		William P Brady	1 76
337		Lindley Coats	8 04
150		Paul Custer	3 61
30		John Curtin	4 32
71	131	Roland Curtin	16 11
434	163	Abbott Curtin	41 55
¾ of	311	Peter Denaven	11 37
106		Joseph Devling	5 07
434		Joseph Devling	20 85
135		Henry Donald	25 92
¾ of	311	Cadwalader Evans	11 37
415		William Elliott	19 93
415		Esther Eddy	59 33
415		Robert Gray	9 97
415		William Gray	9 97
415		William Gilbert	39 84
360		Martha Godfrey	86 40
300	142	John W Godfrey	28 80
130		Peter Hahn	2 88
415		Susan Hahn	9 97
433	120	Charles Hall	5 91
60		Ed Hallowell	8 64
433		Joseph Higby or Bigbe	41 55
142		Thomas Humphrey	3 39
203		James Irwin	14 61
389¾		Joseph Kelso	34 48
403		Rebecca Kelso	38 67
400		Joseph Kelso	19 20
200		Mary Lane	14 40
150		Sarah Lane	43 20
26⅔		Caleb Lawns	14 86
26⅔		Isaac Longstreth	14 85
26⅔		Caleb Lawns	14 86
26⅔		Isaac Longstreth	14 86
70		John S Mason	6 72
415		John McCauley	14 40
209		Philip Meyers	28 80
100		Simon Meyers	14 40
420	48	Michael Meyers	60 48
420	48	Valentine Meyers	60 48
166		James Miller	14 15
400		William P Mitchell	16 20
434		William P Mitchell	20 75
220		William P Mitchell	10 56
200		John P Mitchell	13 02
313	112	Ellis L Orvis	15 02
434		J W Packer	20 83
42		J W Packer	2 03
15		J W Packer	37
325		J W Packer	15 63
110		William M Packer	5 28
58		Cline Quigley	1 44
100		Peter Smith	12 00
433	153	Samuel Scott	41 55
433	163	Mary Tallman	20 85
200		Richard Tunis	4 80
200		Richard Tunis	3 84
217		Fishburn Wharton	10 42
217		Fishburn Wharton	10 43
169		Jonathan Willis	3 80
415		Casper Wister	86 40
433	163	James White	31 18
461		William Yardley	11 04
		FERGUSON TOWNSHIP.	
150		A Barton Sloat (owner)	11 25
		GREGG TOWNSHIP.	
40		James Barber	1 48
2-5 of	40	Henry Haines	27
2-5 of	40	Henry Haines	14
2-5 of	40	Henry Haines	14
2-5 of	40	Henra Haines	14
400		William Logan	14 80
400		John Painter	14 80
400		William Taggert	14 80
400		Davis Taggert	14 80
		HAINES TOWNSHIP.	
400		Thomas Barr	6 50
406	60	Margaret Barr	6 60
316		John Barron	2 25
87		John Barren	82
400		James Barr	6 50
406	60	Mary Barr	6 60
400	60	Ebenezer Branham	2 25
240		Henry Beck	2 33
400	60	John Bell	3 25
154		Henry Beck	2 87
344	16	John Bolinder	5 60
338	60	Henry Bolinder	5 52
325	60	Frederick Bolinder	5 30
713	16	Adam Bolinder	5 12
400	60	John Boyle	3 25
400	60	Thomas Carstance	3 25
405		John Craig	3 28
400	60	John Darr, Jr.	3 25
408	78	John Darr	3 30
408	70	Leonard Darr	3 30
382	163	Peter Epler	12 45
438		Andrew Epler	14 23
181		Jacob Fees	1 47
400		Bernard Gratz	13 25
250		H Gillman & S Snyder	18 75
262	140	H Gillman & S Snyder	26 00
425		Charles Hall	21 22
437	108	John Hartman	6 84
430	163	Robert Irwin	7 00
400	126	Margaret Irwin	6 50
400		Margaret Jenks	6 50
400		Mary Jenks	6 50
418	90	George Kreamer	26 92
106		Lowery	82
228	150	William Mosby	1 87
200		William Parker	1 63
200		William Parker	1 63
400	60	William Phillips	3 25
400		James Rand	6 50
400		James Row	6 50
440	70	Charlotte Rustin	3 58
428	80	Thomas Rustin	6 75
300	60	Albraight Swineford	4 88
170		Stover & Wolf	2 82
400		Simon Snyder	3 25
88		William Tidd	7 75
400	60	John Tidd	3 25
312		William Tidd	2 62
150		D Hensel (owner)	1 22
125		D Hensel (owner)	1 03
		HALF MOON TOWNSHIP.	
48		Daniel Beck	2 96
49	10	Peggy Shearer	2 80
44	11	Thomas Heyskill (owner)	5 96
		HARRIS TOWNSHIP.	
196		J C Fisher	3 54
400		James Forbes	3 60
400		Wm Harrison	3 60
150		John Irwin	1 34
400		James Reed	3 60
100		Samuel Young	90
		HOWARD TOWNSHIP.	
107	104	Samuel Brown	8 36
40		Paul Custin	12 15
200		Samuel Custin	24 30
208		John W Godfrey	26 38
50		A D Harris	2 02
433	163	James Baxter	3 26
433	163	John Price	3 26
433	163	John Rollington	3 26
433	163	John Wheeland	3 26
		LIBERTY TOWNSHIP.	
406	120	Ebenezer Benham	16 70
805	120	John Dunwoody	12 51
166		Robert & James Hays	21 79
175		William Hays	4 69
175		George D Hess	10 75
309	63	Robert Irwin	25 33
398	80	Robert Irwin	16 31
310		Jeremiah Jackson	25 42
150		Peter Lytle	6 15
175		James A Quigley	10 75
406	120	Steven Stevenson	24 99
		MARION TOWNSHIP.	
50		William Allison	4 30
42	66	John Carman	2 70
429		Robert Irwin	55 34
413¾		Jeremiah Jackson	53 28
17		Thomas Lewis	5 56
35		J M McKinney	3 79
70		Christ Rohrer	22 59
50		W A Thomas	16 14
50		Jacob Deitz (owner)	4 30
50		William Tilghman (owner)	16 14
50		C M Bower (owner)	16 14
19		I S Frain (owner)	6 42
28		John Zeigler (owner)	9 05
60		Simon Yarger	5 14
60		Simon Yarger	5 14
		MILES TOWNSHIP.	
430		Robert Brady	6 47
410		Hannah Brady	6 17
255		Jane Brady	3 86
200		John Brady	3 00
440		William P Brady	6 60
280		William P Brady	4 33
286		James Black	4 29
75		William Barton	56
424		George Calhoun	6 38
365		John Cowden	5 49
50		John Cowden	77
150		William Cooper	2 27
427		William Dewart	6 41
125		John Dorsey	1 80
320		Joseph Fearon	4 80
130	23	Simon Gratz	1 97
200		Robert Gray	1 50
429		Robert Gray	6 63
476		Thomas Grant	7 12
410		James Hepburn	6 60
150		John Housel	1 12
405		Peter Housel	6 09
480		Alexander Hunter	6 90
430		Jeremiah Jackson	6 47
400		Richard Lake	6 00
300		Aaron Levy	2 50
402	134	William Miles	6 06
425		Samuel Norton	6 59
300		William Parker	4 50
324		Richard Parker	5 04
324		Jeremiah Parker	4 84
419		John Reese	6 25
125		William Stedman	1 87
200		Thomas Smith	3 00
100		Abraham Scott	1 50
50		Samuel Scott	77
150		Abraham Scott	2 27
200		Samuel Scott	3 27
130		Robert Taggart	1 77
425		Henry Toland	6 39
125		Wharton Moore	1 89
425		David Williams	6 39
		PATTON TOWNSHIP.	
100		Henry Gross	5 56
		PENN TOWNSHIP.	
300	150	Adam Bolinder	2 98
383		William Cook	11 19
		POTTER TOWNSHIP.	
400		William P Brady	4 31
288		Mary Bound	3 02
81	111	Alexander Cameron	80
138	134	George Foust	1 50
196		H B Fulmer	2 00
400		Edward Garigus	3 02
400		William Garigus	3 02
400		William Harrison	7 02
45		Jacob Kusteborder	51
100		Shires & Fullmer	3 30
327		S & A Scott	3 02
		SPRING TOWNSHIP.	
216	44	William McClure	20 38
186	115	John Purdon	5 84
200		Catharine Robison	9 45
200		Rebecca Robison	9 45
150		Richard Robison	3 66
80		Jasper Brooks (owner)	6 30
100		J Gordon (owner)	3 15
		SNOW SHOE TOWNSHIP.	
433		Andrew Bayard	129 80
433	153	William Bingham	51 96
433	153	Felix Brunt	51 96
433	153	George Campbell	51 96
412	44	David Carscadden	49 40
416	44	David Carscadden	49 49
287	80	David Carscadden	32 44
433	153	Paul Cox	51 96
433	153	Thomas Cuthbert	51 96
433	153	D H Cunningham	103 93
		George Clymer	7 20
433	153	Sharp Delaney	51 95
		Joseph Deviling	18 00
200		Samuel Dobson	13 05
218		George Eddy	26 04
433		Thomas Fitzsimons	24 00
200		Robert Gray	7 20
60		James T Hale	45 93
383		James T Hale	2 42
50		Thomas Hawthorn	51 95
434	153	James Hawthorn	51 95
433	153	William Lewis	51 95
433	153	William Lewis (lawyer)	51 95
433	152	Samuel Linn	51 95
435		John Ligget	42 35
253		J Z Long	24 09
400		J Z Long	24 09
200		Jasper Maylan	24 09
433	153	Edward Maylston	51 95
433	153	James McManus	51 95
555		Blair McLanahan	51 95
433	153	George Mead	51 95
433	153	William McPherson	51 95
433	153	M T Milliken	51 95
		N J Mitchell	48 00
400		N J Mitchell	49 07
409	73	Luke Misner	51 95
433	120	Benjamin R Morgan	26 04
433		Robert Morris	51 95
398	71	John M Nesbit	89 03
434 of 433	153	J P Norris	17 27
	153	William Parker	26 04
	153	George Parker	51 95
433		Jeremiah Parker	12 92
216		John Pim	43 20
360		Hugh Pim	43 20
360	144	Job Reiley	45 00
300		John Reiley	43 20
360	144	Thomas L Shippen	51 95
433	153	Edward Scott	51 95
433	153	Benjamin H Tallman	26 04
433	153	Joseph Tomkins	19 44
162		A S Valentine	51 95
433	153	Rebecca Waln	26 04
433	153	Moore Wharton	51 95
433	153	Elizabeth Wharton	26 04
433	153	Kearney Wharton	51 95
434 of 433	153	Mary Wharton	11 40
	153	Francis West	51 95
433	153	Benjamin West	51 95
433	153	Francis West	15 91
265		William H West	26 04
433	153	John West	26 04
433	153	Francis West	10 13
169		Bird Wilson	51 95
433		RUSH TOWNSHIP.	
433	153	James Allison	16 22
433	153	John Allison	83 25
328		James Allison	68 22
250		Andrew Allison	52 00
300		And Alison & John Lilly	62 40
327	10	Andrew Armstrong	5 64
40	10	Richard Atherton	6 24
433	153	Paul Black	62 40
400		John Black	67 60
433	163	David Beveridge	5 64
433	153	Peter Brutzman	112 58
433	163	John Boreland	67 60
433	163	Paul Bush	67 60
433	163	John Bush	67 60
400		James Busn	20 80
200		John Burg	10 40
40		Samuel Chestnut	2 08
100		John Copenhaver	10 40
250		John Copenhaver	26 00
776		Copenhaver & Whitcome	80 70
433	152	John Cunningham	26 78
100		George Clymer	5 20
100		George Campbell	5 20
300		Thomas Cuthbert	15 60
435	163	Sharp Delaney	5 64
150		Frederick Dorsh	39 00
433	153	William Dentler	22 52
433	153	Thomas Edwards	112 58
433	153	Daniel Ehler	33 80
433	153	Daniel Fitzgerald	33 80
433	153	John Funk	11 26
		Thomas Fitzsimmons	13 00
250		Sabastian Graff	56 42
217		Andrew Graff	22 58
433	153	Thomas Grant	56 16
216	156	Thomas Grant	33 84
433	153	William Gray	76 78
303	153	James Gleutworth	5 64
433	163	Elizabeth Groe	2 60
50		Robert Gray	5 20
100		John Gurdaker	22 52
433	153	Michael Gundaker	22 52
433	153	Christian Hair	16 90
426	164	Christian Hair, jr	16 64
433	153	David Hair	16 90
433	153	John Hambright	22 58
215	156	Thomas Hamilton	56 16
433	153	Hugh Hamilton	22 52
433	153	John Hand	16 90
		John Harrison	26 78
150		Joseph Harrison	38 00
433	153	Hugh Hamilton	22 52
		Joseph Harrison	5 90
75		George M Hartline	4 48
112			
⅓ of 433	163	Joseph Hopkins	56 29
433	153	John Huber	16 90
433	153	Robert Irwin	112 58
433	153	Robert Irwin	22 52
433	15	Owden Jordon	22 52
433	163	John Kelley	67 60
100		Robert King	20 80
2300		James T Laird	228 80
433	163	George Latimer	5 64
136	63	William G Latimer	1 77
	15	Casper Lawrence	78
433	153	Christian Lenhore	7 00
313	106	John Lowden	2 22
433	153	Richard Lowden	33 80
433	153	John Lowden	33 84
433	153	Leslie Malone	11 28
433	163	Edward Marston	64
200		William McPherson	60
433	153	John Miller	16 90
433	163	Jacob Miller	16 90
433	163	Martha McConnell	5 64
433	153	George Mead	22 52
433	153	B R Morgan	22 52
217		John Musser	56 42
217		George Musser (Smith)	56 42
407	137	Christian Musser	21 22
6		Ellen Nelson	2 08
323		Hugh Patton	8 40
433	153	Richard Peters	22 52
433	153	Henry Pinkerton	33 80
150	11	Hardman Philips	39 00
177	84	Hardman Phillips	27 60

ACRES.	PER.	WARRANTEE NAMES.	TAXES.
216	80	Robert Rainey	36 10
433	153	Thomas Reese	112 58
433	163	Christian Rohrer	16 90
405	47	Jacob Rush	63 18
433	153	Benjan in Rush	33 84
433	153	Casper Shafner	67 60
433	153	Andrew Shenk	16 90
433	153	Christian Sienk	16 90
433	153	Michael Shenk	16 90
247	16	Jacob Steke	9 64
433	153	Robert Spear	67 60
433	153	Mary Smith	11 28
167	07	George Slough	6 50
¼ of 433	153	John Stoner	56 29
219		Andrew Scott	8 53
200		Joseph Stroud	10 40
433	153	Paul Such	66 66
433	163	John Such	67 60
406		Barbara Snyder	63 34
433	153	George Slough	22 52
433	153	George Slough	22 52
6		John Nelson (owner)	1 76
433	163	Kearney Wharton	67 60
122	44	John Weidman	19 02
402	116	Jacob Weidman	62 70
312		Joseph Wells	48 66
50		John Wells	2 60
250		Paul Wells	13 00
108		John Wilson	5 62
75		William Wilson	15 69
433	153	William Wilson	112 58
313	106	John Witner	24 44
		TAYLOR TOWNSHIP.	
76		George Ashutes	7 61
100		Jacob Beck	25 00
400		William Bell	119 60
250		Clement Beckwith	75 00
132		William Bell	39 61
100		J C Bell	10 00
50		A M Elder	17 50
434

The Millheim Journal.

THURSDAY, JUNE 1., 1882.

DEININGER & BUMILLER,
Editors and Proprietors.

Local Department.

—Three Cans of Corn for 25 cts. at Spigelmyer's.

—Town was unusually lively last Saturday. Main Street was thronged with people, horses and wagons.

—Spigelmyer beats the town for low prices. Best White Sugar—10 cts., Good Green Coffee—11 cts.

—Ex-Gov. Curtin has our thanks for a volume of the Agricultural Report of 1880 and other documents.

—The Ladies' Mite Society of the Lutheran Church in this place will meet at Mrs. H. H. Tomlinson's house next Monday evening.

—A large assortment of cream colored and black Buntings, cream and black Granadines, and a nice Black Velvet for 50 cts per yard at Spigelmyer's.

—Another property is being improved on Penn Street. Mr. A. A. Frank made various changes at his residence and is now adorning it by several coats of paint. At this rate our town will soon look fresh and bright.

STILL ANOTHER.—Dr. D. H. Mingle is also beautifying his residence on Main Street by a liberal application of paint and brush.

—The Millheim Foundry was sold last Saturday to D. A. Musser at $990. The sale of John D. Foote's estate is still going on and draws a fair amount of people to town every week. It will be continued next Saturday.

—The administrator's sale of the estate of John D. Foote, deceased, will be continued next Saturday. Stoves, plows, plow shares, horse, buggy, store goods, and a variety of other articles will we sold. Bargains for all.

FASHIONABLE DRESS CUTTING.—Miss Alice R. Bollinger, of Aaronsburg, will give instructions in dress cutting according to the most approved rules. Her long experience in the business enables her to give full satisfaction. Terms moderate. 3t

—The excitement among our little boys was at fever-heat last Saturday afternoon, when the large posters of the coming show were stuck up. "Can I shape my way in ?" was the question you could read in every little fellow's face.

—J. A. Limbert, the mail contractor on the route between Coburn and Woodward, is prepared to carry express packages and other goods to all points along the route at reasonable charges. All business entrusted to him will be punctually attended to.

—Last week we received our new and fast job press and are now prepared to do all kinds of job work in the best style, at short notice and at reasonable prices Come and give us your orders and we will execute the work satisfactory.

—The cold and blustering weather is at last succeeded by warmer days and people are now very busy planting and sowing. The high price at which potatoes and other eatables have sold makes them think it will pay to plant. The prospects are now favorable for good crops.

—No better place to buy boots and shoes in the county than Doll & Mingle's, in Bellefonte. They sell a lady's dress shoe for $2.00; a fine button walking shoe for $1.00; carpet slippers for 25 cents; men's brogans for $1.00, and others in proportion. Try Doll & Mingles' shoes. tf

—Miss Puella E Dornblaser and Miss White, two Nittany Valley ladies, were taking a look at our village last week. They were on their way to Aaronsburg to attend the Woman's Missionary meeting, which came off in the Lutheran Church at that place on Friday evening.

—Last Sunday night a thief gained entrance into Mr. A. Walter's cellar and helped himself to a well sized ham. This is the second instance of the kind, a ham and a lot of lard having been stolen there two weeks ago. The villain will try that trick once too often and if caught he won't steal any more meat for a while.

—The Central Mfg, Co. of Lewisburg are doing an immense business this year. They have been in business for twenty-two years and are building more machines than ever before. The Buckeye mower, so well known in this county, is still kept at the head of the list. The Bates Harvester introduced in 1880 at once took the lead, the sale in our county being 2 in '80, 6 in '81 and 46 last year. Their agents in this county, Jno. DeLong & S. Strohecker, sold last year 49 machines. Farmers should remember that these machines are not yankee grimcracks, but made on the line of our railroad. The shops can be reached twice a day, making it very convenient for repairs. Their machines are all put out on their merits, warranted durable, well made, of good material and run light, and as the record proves will outlast any other machine in the market. Machines built by this company 22 years ago are still running in this county. 3t

—Two large Wooden Buckets for 25 cts. at Spigelmyers.

—Frank Knarr and Dennis Luse have taken charge of the Millheim Foundry and will continue the business in all its branches at the old stand. Both these men are well known throughout this section as practical and experienced mechanics. We wish them abundant success.

—Decoration day was observed in this town by the band only who marched up to the cemetery about dusk, decorated the graves, played a dirge and returned. A lot of little girls and boys had gathered and forming a line followed the band's example and strewed flowers on the graves.

A DISCLAIMER.—I much regret the appearance in our columns of an advertisement for a circus show, and hereby disclaim all responsibility for it. I believe these institutions to be demoralizing in their tendency and influence, differing perhaps in degree but not in kind. The advertisement was accepted and its publication contracted for while I was absent from home, by my partner, Mr. Bumiller, whose views on the matter differ radically from my own. B. O. D.

—Mr. Lewin of the Philadelphia Branch Clothing Store at Bellefonte, has given away hundreds of whips but the demand still continues; and the same may be said of his immense and excellent stock of clothing and gent's furnishing goods. Mr. Lewin understands his business thoroughly—knows how to buy and how to sell—knows exactly what the people want—and last but not least, he knows that free, judicious advertising pays, and that he enjoys the full benefit of printers ink. 'Rah for Lewin. 2t

—We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement in another column of the new hotel at Spring Mills under the management of Mr. Nash. This new house is located on one of the most pleasant and healthiest points in the county and promises to be a popular summer resort. Mr. Nash is an experienced landlord and guests stopping at his hotel will at once feel at home. The rates are as low as any and boarders get full return for their money.

SPRING MILLS ITEMS.

Dr. J. B. Leitzell is off to Kansas, Missouri and other parts in the west, expecting to stay a month. His son, Dr. C. P. Leitzell, a promising young physician, attends to the practice in the mean time.

Ambrose Gentzel, a son of George Gentzel, a student in our Academy, went with others to try Grenoble's grain elevator, and was thrown off and pretty severely jarred. Boys will live and learn.

David Burrell sold his property to James Crape, of Pine Grove, for $1200 cash, and gives possession Aug. 1st. David thinks of emigrating to Union county. Sorry to lose so good a citizen and neighbor. But David how is this ? Do we not read that

"Westward the Star of Empire takes its way?"

W. B. Krape, our live livery man, is excavating his cellar near the depot. William is bound to be up to the times.

SAM PATCH.

THE GREAT INTERNATIONAL SHOW.

Coming with a Larger List of Attractions than Ever Before.

Main's Mammoth International Colliseum will pitch its tents in Millheim Friday, June 9th giving two entertainments, at 1½ and 7½ P. M. This grand amusement aggregation is now on its fourth year of successful business and is everywhere received with larger audiences at each successive visit. Judging from the numerous complimentary press notices in the leading journals of the country, the show seems to have carried the people by storm at each place of exhibition. Its entertainments are new and original in many features, presenting a variety which cannot fail to delight all, while having nothing to offend the most fastidious. The especially notable features are: A school of trained horses, ponies and dogs; Denier's funniest of all funny Humpty Dumpty troups; a royal troupe of English gymnasts, including the Herculean Fisher Brothers, in their feast of dexterity and strength; Young Victor, the boneless Wonder; Prof. Wilton, the American Blondin; Pettit and White, comedians and song and dance men, a whole minstrel show in themselves; Mons. and Madame D'Alma, in their thrilling feats upon the high trapeze; John D'Alma, the modern Hercules, who will at each exhibition lift with his teeth a cask containing forty-two gallons of water; Sam Lang and Miss Dolly Sharpe in their German character acts and Miss Sharpe in her champion Skipping Rope Jig; Retlow and Alton, Kings of the Double Horizontal Bar; Prof. Dougherty's Silver Cornet Band, and a score of other attractions which go to make up the best aggregation of talent now on the road. The public will find everything exactly as advertised and will see a 50 cent show for the small sum of only 25 cents. Grand free exhibition of tight rope walking by little Maud D'Alma, previous to the opening of the afternoon performance. No gorgeous street exhibition is advertised and none is given, the band only making a parade. For particulars read the advertisement elsewhere and see the bills, lithographs, pictorials, &c., so freely distributed by the company.

News Miscellany.

The Lancaster nickle mines are now running with a full force of hands.

Long afflicted Bethlehem is gradually getting rid of the smallpox scourge.

The Columbia fishermen are making very heavy catches of shad at present.

A circular saw deprived an Allentown man of all the fingers of one hand.

14 per cent. of the hands employed in the P. R. R. shop at Harrisburg were discharged recently.

All the wires of the Mutual Union Telegraph Company between New York and New England were cut last week by unknown persons. An investigation will be made.

The new bridge at Sunbury will be 2550 feet long, and there will be 13 piers which will be about 35 feet high from the bed of the river. The spans will be 160 feet apart.

A Terrible Death on the Railroad.

A terrible accident resulting in the instant death of Charles Bentz, thirty years of age, occurred at Reading last week on the Reading railroad. Bentz was on his way to work, and while crossing the networks of rails was run over by a shifting engine. His body was dragged a distance of fifty feet and was frightfully mangled, having been doubled up under the pilot of the engine, which with several cars passed over it. No blame is attached to the engineer as he did not see the man in time to prevent the accident.

The Oldest Postmaster in America.

Maryland can lay claim to the oldest postmaster in the country. It is not often that an officer who has served under Andrew Jackson can be found holding the same place to which he had been appointed by "Old Hickory," but the case of Mr. Edward Stabler is an illustration perhaps without its parallel in the United States. Mr. Stabler, half a century ago, was appointed postmaster of Sandy Springs by Andrew Jackon, and is still serving in that capacity, having held the office uninterruptedly, with the exception of a few years when he was in the service of another branch of the Postal Department.

LANCASTER'S LOSS.

Fifteen Convicts Cut a Hole in a Partition and Escape From Prison.

LANCASTER, May 24.—A general jail delivery occured at the county prison about noon. Fifteen long term convicts who were working at cigar making in cell No. 39 cut a hole in the partition and through the wall and ten of them emerged into the ice house They escaped thence through a window into the yard and scaled the wall. Five of them refused to go. The escaped prisoners are John Frankford, a noted horse thief, in for nineteen years; Abe and Ike Buzzard, of the Welsh mountain gang, ten years' sentence; Joseph Groves, five years for burglary; Andrew Ehman, five years for burglary; John Lippincott, ten years for burglary; Morris Bricker, five years for burglary; Paul Quigley, in for burglary; George McAlpin, five years for felonious assault, and Mike Lentz, five years for horse stealing.

A Shower of Stones in Indiana.

From the Indianapolis Sentinel.

The storm at Bedford, Ind., on the night of the 6th was a strange one. The strangest thing that took place was at the farm of Abraham Smith, who lives four miles south of town, where a real, genuine shower of stones fell, mixed with what seems to be plastering. The stones are of various sizes some really as large as a man's fist, while others are quite small. The most of them are white flint, a stone that is not found in this part of Indiana. Many of Mr. Smith's windows were broken and several shingles knocked off his roof. In the immediate vicinity of the house more than a barrel of these stones can be gathered. A great many persons have visited the Smith farm to satisfy themselves in regard to the matter.

ACCIDENT TO HON. RUSSELL ERRETT.

The Pennsylvania Congressman Thrown from a Herdic Coach.

By Telegraph to the Patriot.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—Hon. Russell Errett, of Pennsylvania, met with quite a serious accident this morning, by being thrown from a Herdic passenger coach. It appears that upon alighting from the coach at the entrance to the house of representatives, the driver of the coach started the horse suddenly, causing Mr. Errett to lose his balance, and he was thrown head first against the granite steps under the archway, receiving a very severe cut across his nose and cheeks. It is thought that his nose is broken. Mr. Errett is lying in the room of the committee on ways and means, where a physician has been summoned.

JAMES VICK, THE FLORIST DEAD.—Jas. Vick, the well-known florist of Rochester N. Y., died a few days since of pneumonia, in his sixty-fourth year. He was born at Portsmouth, England, but came to this country with his parents in his sixteenth year. During boyhood he was a type-setter by trade, and worked at the case by Horace Greeley. At an early period he assumed the editorship of the Albany *Cultivator* and subsequently of various other rural journals. In 1860 Mr. Vick became engaged in the cultivation of choice flowers, which occupied his attention to the day of his death. He was very widely known throughout the United States and Europe. He was said to be the largest dealer in flower seeds in the world.

TAXES THE FIRST LIEN.—The attention of the township authorities' collectors and county commissioners is called to an act of assembly passed during the last days of the Legislature. The act can be found on page 45 of the general laws of 1881. It makes taxes assessed upon real estate a first lien upon which they are levied; provides for a lien docket to be kept in the commissioner's office, which is to be a notice to the world. In case a judicial sale takes place, the lien docket is to be satisfied before any money goes to the creditors. The comissioners will want a new set of books, as the act covers all townships and boroughs as well as state and county taxes. Collectors should study the act carefully and not get caught by the penalties of section three.

He Got the Desired Information

It was in the smoking car on the New York Central. There was one chap who was blustering a great deal and telling how many duels he had fought, and behind him sat a small man reading a magazine.

"Sir !" said the big man, as he wheeled around, "what would you do if challenged ?"

"Refuse," was the quiet reply.

"Ah ! I thought as much. Refuse and be branded a coward ! What if a gentleman offered you the choice of a duel or a public horse-whipping—then what ?"

"I'd take the whipping."

"Ah! I thought so; thought so from the looks of you. Suppose, sir, you had foully slandered me ?"

"I never slander."

"Then, sir, suppose I had cooly and deliberately insulted you. What would you do ?"

"I'd rise up this way, put down my book this way, and reach over like this and take him by the nose as I take you, and give it a three-quarter twist—just so!"

When the little man let go of the big man's nose, the man with the white hat on began to crouch down to get away from bullets, but there was no shooting. The big man turned red, then pale, then looked the little man over and remarked:

"Certainly— of course—that's it exactly!"

And then the conversation turned on the general prosperity of the country.

Millheim Market.

Corrected every Wednesday by Gephart & Musser.

Wheat	1.25
Corn	85
Rye	90
Oats White	50
Buckwheat	
Flour	6.25
Bran & Shorts, per ton	25 00
Salt, per Bbl.	1.75
Plaster, ground	9.00
Cement, per Bushel	45 to 50
Barley	85
Timothyseed	2.00
Flaxseed	
Cloverseed	.00to 5.00
Butter	22
Hams	14
Sides	9
Veal	
Pork	
Beef	
Eggs	18
Potatoes	1 00
Lard	13
Tallow	
Soap	6
Dried Apples	6
Dried Peaches	
Dried Cherries	

COAL MARKET AT COBURN.

Egg Coal	$5.00
Stove "	5.20
Chestnut	4.80
Pea	3.50
Pea by the car load	3.20

Fifty cents per ton additional when delivered in Millheim.

SUMMER RESORT

SPRING MILLS HOUSE,

SPRING MILLS, CENTRE COUNTY, PA.,
TERMINUS OF THE
LEWISBURG & TYRONE R. R.
AND SIX MILES FROM MILLHEIM.

This is a new house and newly furnished *with everything tending to comfort and convenience of guests.* The air is invigorating and perfectly free from *malaria*, and *particularly* favorable for the *restoration to health of persons afflicted with Pulmonary complaints, Malarial disorders and Hay Fever.* Near by the celebrated Penn Caves, surpassing anything of the kind known—sailing miles under ground—and inspecting halls of great wonder of *gone by ages.* Carriages to the cave daily. The table is plentifully supplied with meats, milk and fresh vegetables and fruits in season, *healthfully prepared* and *tastefully served.* Good stabling accommodations.

POPULAR PRICES:

Per day, (less than a week,) $2 00
Per week, (less than a month) 6 00
Per month 20 00

All inquiry as to Rooms and Board will be promptly answered.

GEO. B. NASH, Manager.

D. H. HASTINGS,

Attorney-at-Law.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Office on Allegheny steeet, two doors west of office formerly occupied by the firm of Yocum & Hastings.

S. H. YOCUM,

Attorney-at-Law,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

DR. J. W. STAM

is now permanently located at

MILLHEIM,

and will give prompt attention to all medic calls at his office in

C. T. Deininger's house on Main Street.

Try DR. STAM'S SPECIFIC PILE MEDICINE—It gives instant relief.

P. GEPHART D. A. MUSSER

GEPHART & MUSSER

DEALERS IN

Clover
Flour, &
Feed,
Coal,
Plaster
& Salt

MILLHEIM PA.,

Highest market price paid for all kinds of

GRAIN,

Delivered either at the BRICK MILL or at the old MUSSER MILL, in MILLHEIM.

COAL, PLASTER & SALT

Always on hand and sold at prices that defy competition.

A share of the public patronage respectfully solicited. 39-1y

POTTERY

Millheim, Centre Co., Penna.

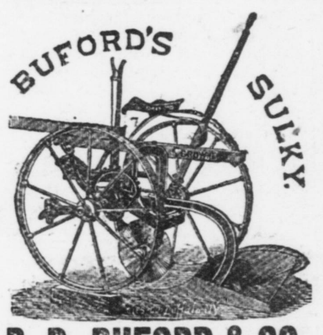
ULRICH & CO.,

PROPRIETORS,

would most respectfully inform the public that they are now prepared to manufacture everything in their line of first class quality. They have found a superior kind of clay and will constantly keep on hand a full line of

CROCKERY, BREAD & PIE DISHES, PLAIN & FANCY FLOWER POTS, STOVE COLLARS, &c.

ysHoping to merit the confidence of the public qa furnishing the best grade of ware they would epectfully solicit a share of its patronage. 1y



B. D. BUFORD & CO.,

Rock Island, Ill.

Manufacturers of

SULKY AND GANG PLOWS,

Steel & Chilled Plows,

RIDING AND WALKING

CULTIVATORS,

Listing Plows,

COMBINED

LISTER AND CORN DRILL,

Harrows, etc., etc.

Branch Houses.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.	KANSAS CITY, Mo.
ST. PAUL, Minn.	ST. JOSEPH, Mo.
COLUMBUS, O.	MILWAUKEE, Wis.
	OMAHA, Neb.

Write for our Diary, mailed free.

PAYNE'S FARM ENGINES.

Vertical & Spark-Arresting Engines from 2 to 12 horse-power, mounted or unmounted. Best and Cheapest Engines made. $150 upwards. Send for Illustrated Catalogue U for information and price to

B. W. PAYNE & SONS,
Box 846, Corning, N. Y.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at GEO. P. ROWELL & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce Street), where advertising contracts may be made for it in NEW YORK.

MY NEW STOCK

OF

Millinery Goods

is a collection from which all tastes may be suited.
It embraces a full line of

Leghorns, Chip, Tuscan, Straw,

and all the new styles and colors.

MY PRICES ARE VERY LOW!!!

Trimmed Hats and Bonnets, Untrimmed Goods, Silk Trimmings, Artificial Flowers, and everything belonging to my line. Your trade respectfully solicited.

MRS. ANNA M. WEAVER,

PENN STREET,

MILLHEIM, PA.

SPRING MILLINERY !

SPRING MILLINERY !

COMING! COMING!

THE FIRST

Grand Show OF THE SEASON!

COMING IN A

GLORIOUS PAGEANT OF SPLENDOR!

The Most Pleasing! The Most Laughable!

Most Interesting! The Funniest!

MAIN'S

Mammoth International Colliseum

Of Wondrous Performing Gymnasts and Congress of Living Wonders!

WILL POSITIVELY EXHIBIT AT

MILLHEIM, JUNE 9TH, 1882,

In TWO of the GRANDEST EXHIBITIONS ever held under canvass,

25 STAR PERFORMERS 25

A School of Trained Horses, Ponies and Dogs. Dennier's Funniest of all Funny Humpty Dumptys. A Royal English Gymnasium and Congress of Wonders. PROF. WILTON, The American Blondin, will every afternoon make a Grand Free

TIGHT ROPE ASCENSION.

Walking a single rope from the ground to the dome of the canvass. He not only walks the rope backward and forward, but walks blindfolded. Rolls a wheelbarrow containing an infant son, and performs the seemingly impossible feat of walking the high rope on stilts three feet high. Remember, this is free to all, and a scene once witnessed Never can be Forgotten. Another special feature: The Great

D'ALMA FAMILY

whose acrobatic feats are the wonder of all! JOHN D'ALMA, the modern hercules, the man with Jaws of Iron and Teeth of Steel, will at each exhibition lift with his teeth a cask containing FORTY-TWO GALLONS OF WATER!

YOUNG VICTOR,

The Whalebone man, or boneless wonder. The ever welcome favorites PETTITE & WHITE, The King of Commedians. CHARLES PETTIT, The Greatest Musical Moke Living.

FISHER BROTHERS!

Champion Head Ballancers of the world, ROEMER & QUIGLEY, the undisputed Champions of the Double Horizontal Bars! And many other first-class MALE and FEMALE Performers, making ohrs

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST SHOW

on this terrestial globe. The whole entertainment to conclude with the most laughable afterpiece ever witnessed.

PROF. DAUGHERTY'S GOLDEN CORNET BAND!

at 12:30 o'clock, p. m., mounted in a Gorgeous Band Chariot, drawn by Eight Beautiful Spotted Arabian Horses. Immediately after arriving at the exhibition grounds the Grand Thrilling Mid Air Ascension will take place, by

LITTLE MAUD D'ALMA

the Child Queen of the Lofty Cord, only Eight Years of Age.

EXTRA NOTICE:—No Gambling, No Games of Chance, or Give-away Scheme of any description whatever, allowed upon the exhibition grounds.

Two Grand Exhibitions Daily, Rain or Shine.

Admission Reduced to Half Price, only 25 cents.

B. HARRIS,

224 Market St.,

LEWISBURG.

HAVE NO COMPETITORS.

Our first instalments of New Spring Goods are sold out, compelling us to make a Second Trip to the Eastern Cities, which goods will

Arrive during this week.

Space will not admit what Bargains we have got. Sufficient to say, with our increased business facilitie our patrons will always find the Largest and Best Assortment of

MILLINERY GOODS!

Hats, Bonnets, trimmed and untrimmed, Feathers, Flowers, Silks, Satins Ribbon in all New Shades, Laces, Embroideries Dress Trimmings in endless variety, Hosiery, Gloves and Corsets Ladies and Children's Shoes, Looking Glasses and

New Goods received every day

THROUGHOUT THE SEASON.

A Simple Fact—We can't be Undersold.

B. HARRIS,

224 Market St., Lewisburg, Pa.

AGRICULTURE.

STABLE CLEANING.—Forty to fifty years ago, and we are sorry to say that the evil still exists at the present time, at points far away from towns and cities and dense populations, there was nothing so much neglected as the keeping of cow stables clean. As a common rule they were cleaned out once a week —on Saturday—and then it was not so much on account of the comfort and health of the animals and the convenience and tidiness of the milker, as simply because the pile of manure might be gotten out of the way to allow of the putting up and letting loose of the cattle mornings and evenings. We have seen the manure in the cattle stalls two feet deep of almost clear dung, with the hinder part of the animal at least one foot higher than the front part, and the cattle being driven out to the pasture field with quantities of fresh dung hanging to their flanks, which from day to day received layer upon layer until it was a disgusting mass, and was left there until it became dry and hard and fell off in flakes of its own action. The litter—about a fourth the quantity cattle now receive—consisted of stalks of cornfodder which could not be eaten, the weeds left in hay, the rakings of dirty straw lying about the outbuildings, and sometimes mixed with a few leaves from the woods. The food of the dairy cows consisted of musty cornfodder, second crop clover and orchard grass, badly cured, chaff from the winnowings of the threshed grain, oats, straw, &c. The cows were of course as thin almost as skelelons, and their product of poor milk was about one-half of what would have been obtained from properly-fed cattle. The fact is that the farmer took no pride in his live stock. The idea of giving them clean stalls, good ventilation and nourishing food, never entered his thoughts, and if it did would have been regarded as an utter waste of money, without any return. But look at the stables now of the dairy-stock! Their stalls are wide, clean and fresh, the cattle themselves are bright and sleek, with no projecting ribs, and pleasant to handle, well-fed, comfortable in every way, and giving two or three times the quantity of milk and as rich as it is abundant. The butter from such cows commands twice the price from its careful manufacture and uniform excellence. At the present time also the farmer feels more pride in his dairy stock than in anything else upon his farm. He finds that they give a double return for all the extra care and cost of their improved treatment, and that he has nothing upon his premises that pays him so well in every respect as they. Finding so satisfactory a return from this part of his stock, he extends this extra care in his purchases of sheep and swine, and after a few years of trial he discovers that they pay equally well in proportion as his cows. And in that way his improved system of husbandry progresses from year to year, and his methods are patterns for his neighbors, until a whole district is revolutionized and the old barum-scarum ways are utterly abandoned.

RAISING TURKEYS.—Select by weight the largest fowls to breed from; if possible, have the gobblers from two to four years old. The gobbler and hen should not be related to each other. Have no more than four hens to each gobbler, and do not starve them during the winter. Watch them closely about laying time, as they nearly always hunt a nest the day before they deposit their first egg. Make a good large nest in some building that you can confine them in, and next morning after they hunt their nest catch them, and shut them up in the place where you have made the nest, for after they have laid one egg there they will always go back to that nest. If they choose a good place of their own accord I let them alone; though I put a few common hen's eggs in the nest and take out the turkey eggs every day, and keep in a cool place, as heat injures them quicker, than cold, provided it does not freeze. I let each turkey set the first time she wants to; but let no young turkeys run with a common hen, for if they do so half a dozen times they are more trouble than fifty running with a turkey hen. The advantage of letting turkeys set on their first laying of eggs is this: The young turkeys are hatched before the weeds and grass get high enough to wet and befoul them in the mornings. I watch them two or three days, that no weak ones are lost; then they get no more attention, only feeding when they come to the house. On no account give them raw food when small. I feed mine on corn bread, sometimes soak it in sour milk, and sometimes give them curd. Never shut them up unless it rains hard. I have been raising turkeys for several years, and have never had one sick yet. Most of my chickens died with cholera last fall, and one of my turkeys took it very bad; his flesh had turned dark colored when I found him. I gave him a pill of assafœtida the size of a pea and about a tablespoonful of equal parts of sulphur, cayenne pepper and rosin, and he got well. I gave the others sulphur twice a week for about a month, and none of them took the cholera.

POTATOES UNDER STRAW.—Several years ago there was much said about growing potatoes under straw, and we published at the time several reports from those who had tried the method with success. Interest in the subject appears to be renewed, to judge from inquiries. The method is very simple. The land is prepared in the usual manner and the rows marked off; the sets are dropped along the rows and very slightly or not all covered with soil. The whole field, or bed, is then covered with eight or ten inches of old straw. Nothing more is required until digging time, unless some strong weeds should make their way through the straw, and these may be pulled. It is claimed that the yield is larger and the potatoes are much handsomer than those treated in the usual manner.

FLOUR was formerly made by simply grinding wheat at one operation to the finest flour from the bran, necessarily grinding in much of the bran with flour and discoloring it, while much of the very best material was separated with the bran and lost. The later common method is to grind very coarsely the wheat several times using strong blasts of air between each grinding to separate the bran from the granulated interior portion and at last crush it to the floor, relieved of all the bran. The new electric method consists in passing the middlings under revolving hard-rubber cylinders, electrified by contact with sheepskin. The particles of bran fly up to meet the rubber, from which they are turned off in a side channel, the purified middlings, freed from bran, passing through rollers to become fine flour.

THE primrose is, strictly speaking, a biennial plant, but is usually treated as an annual, flowering abundantly the first year; but when subjected to skillful management will make large and superb specimens the second year. They are generally, however, the most satisfactory when grown in rather small pots, and the plants when done blooming replaced by a fresh stock of young seedlings. The seed may be planted at almost any season of the year, but the best periods are from April to July.

DOMESTIC.

CLEANSING OLD CHAIRS.—The first thing is to clean the old piece, ripping off every stitch of upholstery, and dusting. Have a kettle of strong potash or soda water made with washing soda, to take off the grease, and if it is badly stained, the varnish also. Furniture which is thoroughly renovated by dealers, is washed by strong potash water, and the varnish scraped off with knives and sandpaper till the wood is in its native cleanness. The tops of tables and desks are sometimes planed to clean them, but I should hate to have the thickness diminished a hair's breadth. If old paint is to be removed, shake one pound of pearlash and mix till it is like paint; spread this over the paint with a brush and let it stay on over night. In the morning wash off with clear water and scrape with a knife, or wash with strong potash water, a pound of potash to a gallon of water. Strong lye from wood ashes is as good, or better. Soft soap spread over paint and left for a few hours will remove a light coating. Next, sandpaper the surface, to leave it smooth and free from scratches or plane marks. This is done with a sheet of sandpaper or glasspaper, costing five cents, and takes five or ten minutes to apply. Always rub with the grain of the wood. The dents and warpings may be taken out, if not too deep, by laying a wet woolen cloth over the spot, holding a flat-iron over it, and steaming it. This a is tedious process, but repays the careful housekeeper who takes pride in her old mahogany and walnut. Where veneer is off, it is a nice thing to fit in another piece, but not impossible even to an unaccustomed hand. Veneers of all kinds and thicknesses are sold by the inch or foot at all wood-working and mechanic's supply shops and can be sent by mail. The chipped place is to be cut clean with a sharp knife, not round or square, but slanting with the grain of the wood. The veneer is wet, when it may be cut easily as leather with a sharp shoe knife, glued in with hot glue, and a weight laid upon it till dry.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.—To keep seeds from the depredations of mice, mix some pieces of camphor with them. Camphor placed in trunks or drawers will prevent mice from doing them injury.

To keep your knives and forks from rusting, make a flannel bag, and stitch from top to bottom, an inch and a half apart, a dozen times, making a receptacle for each. Roll and keep in a dry place.

To make hard water soft fill the wash-boiler or tank with hard water, then put half a teaspoon of wood ashes into a woolen bag; cover this with cotton cloth to prevent ashes sifting out; let this lie in the water until that is warm enough to use.

To give a delicious flavor to lamb which is to be eaten cold, put in the water in which it is to be boiled whole cloves and long stick cinnamon. To one leg of lamb allow one small handful of cloves, two or three sticks cinnamon. If the lamb is to be roasted, boil the cloves and cinnamon in water, and baste the lamb with it.

BIRDS FRIED.—This is a nice way in which to fry snipe, quail, squabs, or birds of any kind in oil. Pluck draw and singe them properly, then wash them out quickly. If allowed to soak in water, the flavor will be impaired. Many cooks maintain that poultry and birds should never be washed, and that if properly drawn they will not need washing. After washing them carefully and quickly, drain them well, and then dry them between the folds of a soft cloth. Place them upon ice and let them remain long enough to become chilled through, that they may be very cold when put into the hot olive oil. Season them with pepper and salt, and dredge them lightly with flour, or, if you choose egg and bread crumb them. Put as much olive oil into the frying kettle as will cover the birds. Let it get hot, and watch it until a pale bluish smoke begins to rise; then put in the birds. Let them fry a rich brown, taking care not to let them burn. Drain, when done, and serve them crisp and hot.

DELICIOUS fruit candy is made from this recipe: Get one cocoanut, one and one-half pounds of granulated sugar, wet the sugar with the milk of the cocoanut, put it in a saucepan, let it heat slowly, then boil rapidly for five minutes, add the cocoanut grated very fine, boil for ten minutes, stirring constantly. Try it on a cold plate; if it forms a firm paste when cold, take it from the fire. Pour part of it on a large tin, lined with buttered paper. To the remaining cream add one quarter of a pound of raisins, stoned and chopped, half a pound of blanched almonds, one pint of pecans, half a cup of chopped walnuts. Beat all well together, then pour it over the other in the tin, and when cold cut it in bars or squares.

OYSTER FRITTERS.—One pint of oysters, two eggs, one pint of flour, one heaping teaspoonful of salt, one tablespoonful of salad oil, enough water with the oyster liquor to make a scant half pint. Drain and chop the oysters. Add the water and salt to the liquor. Pour part of this on the flour, and when smooth, add the remainder. Add the oil and the eggs, well beaten. Stir they oysters into the batter. Drop small spoonfuls of this into boiling fat, and fry until brown. Drain, and serve hot.

BREAKFAST CAKES.—The requisites are two pounds of flour, four eggs, a pound and a half of butter, some ginger, caraway seeds, citron, half a pint of cream, some milk, and a little yeast. Mix the butter with the flour, beat up the eggs, add the cream, put ginger, caraway seed and citron to taste, then three teaspoonfuls of yeast, and milk enough to make it of a right thickness. Beat all thoroughly together with a spoon, set it before the fire to rise, and when it has risen, drop it in cakes upon tins and bake them.

QUEEN BISCUITS.—Rub four ounces of butter into eight ounces of flour and six ounces of lump sugar, the yolks of two eggs, the white of one and a tablespoonful of brandy; roll the paste thin and cut with a tin cutter; egg over top of each with remaining white and sift on white sugar, bake in warm oven.

CRANBERRY ROLLS.—Stew one quart of cranberries in sufficient water to keep them from browning. Make very sweet, strain and cool. Make a nice paste, and, when the cranberries are cool spread them on the paste about an inch thick. Roll it, tie close in a flannel cloth, boil two hours and serve with sweet sauce.

BOILED CIDER PIE.—A boiled cider pie may be a novelty to some one. Take four tablespoonfuls of boiled cider, three tablespoonfuls each of sugar and water, two tablespoonfuls of flour and one egg; beat all together. Bake in a deep plate, and with upper and under crusts.

NAPLE BISCUIT.—The yolks of twelve eggs, a full half pound of flour; one half cup of milk; one teaspoonful of baking powder. Beat the yolks very lightly, add the sugar to the yolks, then add the milk; add the baking powder to the flour; sift the flour into the butter, very gently, add flavor; bake in biscuit.

HUMOROUS.

A NEW YORK clergyman, in a sermon on courtship and marriage, said he believed that "there is a mate for every one if they will but wait till the right one comes along The female portion of his congregation who have passed two score years, said they never heard such nonsense, and that the man didn't knew what he was talking about. If the right one doesn't come along before a woman reaches 40 the chances are nine in ten that he is snowed under, or dead, or worse still, has married the wrong woman.

A singularly interesting case was lately referred to by the Brooklyn *Eagle*. It was told by Mr. W. A. Davenport, connected with the house of Messrs. Butler, Pitken & Co., 476 Broadway, New York, and concerned the marvelous cure of Mr. Ezra D. Clarkson, near Newark, N. J., of a terrible case of rheumatism, which other remedies had failed even to alleviate. He was on his way to a hospital when Mr. Davenport met him and induced him to try St. Jacobs Oil, with the result named. —*Cleveland (O.) Practical Farmer.*

A "RELIGIOUS" newspaper printed in Philadelphia, sprinkles its editorial pages with such paragraphs as this, in big italics: "You may be instrumental in saving a soul if you should procure a new subscriber to the ——." We suppose the soul referred to is that of the editor of the religious paper. Editors can't always keep soul and body together.

The Newark (N. J.) *Sunday Call* says —One of our Cincinnati exchanges cites the case of Mr. Haldeman of the Louisville *Courier-Journal* who was cured of rheumatism by St. Jacobs Oil. His wife was cured of neuralgia by the same article and every member of his family of some pain or ache by the Great German Remedy.

"When I came to town, said a rich broker, "I hadn't a penny of my own."

"And have you now, sir?" asked a quiet-faced man in the far corner of of the room. The broker didn't answer the question. Perhaps he didn't hear it. possibly it was a pain in the stomach that drew his face down so suddenly.

A SCOTCH woman in humble life was asked one day on her way back from church whether she had understood the sermon, a stranger having preached.

"Wud I hae the presumption!" was the simple and contented answer.

Not a Beverage.

"They are not a beverage, but a medicine, with curative properties of the highest disease, containing no poor whisky or poisonous drugs. They do not tear down an already debilitated system, but build it up. One bottle contains more hops, that is, more real hop strength, than a barrel of ordinary beer. Every druggist in Rochester sells them, and the physicians prescribe them."—*Evening Express* on Hop Bitters.

A SWEET little cherub who attends a Philadelphia Sunday school, and was much interested in the preparations for Christmas, remarked that she was so happy they were "going to practice the Christmas caramels."

A LITTLE boy said he didn't want the soft part of the biscuit. "Some little boys," observed his mother, "would be very thankful to get it." "Then why don't you give it to them?" answered the 4-year-old hopeful.

Women that have been pronounced incurable by the best physicians in the country, have been completely cured of female weakness by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Send to Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, 233 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass., for pamphlets.

CHILD of 7, before being brought into the drawing room. Row heard outside room. Scream from child, Child in alto: "Tompany, (company) or no tompany, I won't have my face washed with spit!"

A LITTLE boy of 4 was sleeping with his brother, when his mother said: "Why, Tommy, you are lying right in the middle of the bed; what will poor Harry do?" "Well ma," he replied, "If Harry's got both sides."

Rheumatic Diseases.

These ailments follow from torpid liver and costive bowels; the skin, bowels and kidneys failing in their proper work, and acrid poison is formed in the blood, which is the occasion of these acute diseases. Kidney-Wort produces healthy action of all secretive organs, and throws off the rheumatic poison. Equally efficient in Liquid or Dry form.—*Inter-Ocean.*

SCHOOL-MISTRESS (just beginning a nice improving lesson upon minerals to the juniors)—"Now what are the principal things we get out of the earth?" Youthful angler, aged 4 (confidently)—"Worms."

A LITTLE GIRL, on being told something which amused her, exclaimed emphatically, "I shall remember it the whole of my life, and when I forget it will write it down."

Persons who stand upon their Feet,

whether men or women, are often troubled with serious pains and weaknesses in the back, loins and other parts of the body. It has been proven beyond a doubt, however, that Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure is a certain preventive of these troubles.

THE alligator is certainly a sleepy looking thing; but when awake for business it is found there is some snap to him.

AN Irishman tells of a fight in which there was one whole nose left in the crowd, "and that belonged to the taykettle."

On Thirty Days' Trial.

The Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall Mich., will send their Electro—Voltaic Belts and other Electric Appliances on trial for thirty days to any person afflicted with Nervous Debility Lost Vitality, and kindred troubles, guaranteeing complete restoration of vigor and manhood.

Address as above without delay.

P. S.—No risk is incurred, as 30 days' trial is allowed.

"How many carriages shall you want to haul the grief?" is the the way the undertakers put it in Deadwood.

A PATENT has been taken out in Boston for cleaning fish, by giving them snuff, when they sneeze their scales off.

Allen's Brain Food.

Cures Nervous Debility and Weakness of Generative Organs, $1 all druggists. Send for circular. Allen's Pharmacy, 313 First av. N. Y.

"IF you grasp a rattlesnake firmly around the neck he cannot hurt you" says a western paper. Keeping about a mile ahead of the snake is also a good scheme.

"ANOTHER lie nailed," as the wag remarked when the merchant tacked up the sign "At cost."

A FRIEND once called Dickens' attention to an ill-shaped but skilful sculptor's awkwardness in society; whereupon the great humorist remarked, nevertheless he always cuts a pretty figure."

"Hannah, said a landlady to her new servant, "when there's any bad news, always let them know it before dinner. Such little things make a great difference in the eating in the course of a year."

Somebody's Child.

Somebody's child is dying—dying with the flush of hope on his young face, and somebody's mother thinking of the time when that dear face will be hidden where no ray of hope can brighten it—because there was no cure for consumption. Reader, if the child be your neighbor's, take this comforting word to the mother's heart before it is too late. Tell her that consumption is curable; that men are living to-day whom the physicians pronounced incurable, because one lung had been almost destroyed by the disease. Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" has cured hundreds; surpasses cod liver oil, hypophosphites, and other medicines in curing this disease. Sold by druggists.

A MAN whose wife presented him with twins thoughtfully remarked: "Well, well, I should smile to utter; that is a little too two."

"Why do you call this brand of whiskey the Horn of Plenty?" asked a traveler of a bartender in Kentucky "Because it will corn you copiously," was the reply.

Truth is Mighty.

When Dr. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., announced that his "Favorite Prescription" would positively cure the many diseases and weaknesses peculiar to women, some doubted, and continued to employ the harsh and caustic local treatment. But the mighty truth gradually became acknowledged. Thousand of ladies employed the "Favorite Prescription" and were speedily cured. By druggists.

"CHARITY vaunteth not itself, is not puffed up," and yet some men expect a puff every time they give a dollar to an indigent old woman's society.

THE *Oil City Derrick* man thus sadly moralizes: "A great many men would rather be a receiver of a defunct insurance company than a door-tender in the house of the Lord."

In the cure of severe coughs, weak lungs, spitting of blood, and and early stages of *Consumption*, Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" has astonished the medical faculty. While it cures the severest coughs, it strengthens the system and *purifies the blood*. By druggists.

TALMAGE says he finds that religion is not a groan, but a song. One would think from his actions that he had found it to be a circus.

"WHO inaugurated the fall campaign?" inquired a teacher in one of our public schools.

"Adam," quickly responded the sharp youngster.

Profitable Patients.

The most wonderful and marvelous success, in cases where persons are sick or wasting away from a condition of miserableness, that no one knows what ails them, (profitable patients for doctors,) is obtained by the use of Hop Bitters. They begin to cure from the first dose and kept it up until perfect health and strength is restored. Whoever is afflicted in this way need not suffer, when they can get Hop Bitters. See other column.

"NO, I'LL leave my wife nothing," said old Gibbs. "She's always had her will, and now I'll have mine."

MAN wants but little here below, and that's just about what he gets.

A THING that kicks without legs.—A gun.

"My Tormented Back,"

is the exclamation of more than one poor working-man and woman. Do you know why it aches? It is because your kidneys are over-tasked and need strengthening, and your system needs to be cleansed of bad humors. Kidney-Wort is the medicine you need. "It acts like a charm," says a well-known physician, "I never knew it to fail." Liquid or dry sold by druggists.—*Boston Post.*

AN excellent plan to save old napkins and table cloths is to cut out the good parts and put them away in a bag appropriately labeled, and have them ready for use in case of sickness. A house wife whose system is so complete that it is hard to believe that she has lived on earth only about forty years gives this advice, and she says also that we should keep another bag with pieces of flannel, and another with old cotton cloth, for the same purpose.

Solid men admire the beautiful, and this accounts in some measure for the thousands upon thousands of bottles of Carboline, the deodorized petroleum hair renewer and dressing, which have been sold yearly since its invention by Messrs. Kennedy & Co., of Pittsburgh, Pa.

OLD lace curtains that have little holes in the netting can be made to appear whole when they are laundried. Take a piece of lace, or very thin muslin, and when the curtain is starched, starch this piece also and put it over the spot which needs mending. It will show very little, if at all, and the starch will keep it in place.

"Buchupaiba."

Quick, complete cure urinary affections smarting, frequent or difficult urination, kidney diseases. $1 at druggists. Prepaid by express, $1.25, 6 for $5. E. S. WELLS, Jersey City, N. J.

THE men with the biggest watch chains usually have a silver watch at the end of it.

MONEY orders—Well, who says it doesn't?

A FEAST is as good as enough.

Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer is the marvel of the age for all nerve diseases. All fits stopped free. Send to 931 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

MESSRS. MORGAN & HEADLY, Mutual Life Building, Tenth and Chestnut streets, have on hand a superb stock of extra fine quality Diamonds, which they offer at as low prices as stones of the first quality, perfect alike in color and shape can be sold for.

ENGINES (*Traction & Portable*) for Farm, Saw Mill & Plantation. For prices, etc., write THE AULTMAN & TAYLOR CO., Mansfield, Ohio.

YOUNG MEN If you want to learn Telegraphy in a few months, and be certain of a situation, address VALENTINE BROS. Janesville, Wisconsin.

Those answering an advertisement will confer a favor upon the advertiser and the publisher by stating that they saw theadvertisement in this journal, naming pape

MRS. LYDIA E. PINKHAM, OF LYNN, MASS.

Woman can Sympathize with Woman. Health of Woman is the Hope of the Race.

Yours for Health
Lydia E. Pinkham

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S
VEGETABLE COMPOUND.
Is a Positive Cure

For all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population.

It will cure entirely the worst form of Female complaints, all ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the change of Life.

It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion.

That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use.

It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the female system.

For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price $1. Six bottles for $5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of lozenges, on receipt of price, $1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphlet. Address as above. *Mention this paper.*

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constipation, biliousness, and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box.

Sold by all Druggists.

KIDNEY-WORT

THE ONLY MEDICINE
IN EITHER LIQUID OR DRY FORM
That Acts at the same time on
THE LIVER, THE BOWELS, AND THE KIDNEYS.
WHY ARE WE SICK?
Because we allow these great organs to become clogged or torpid, and poisonous humors are therefore forced into the blood that should be expelled naturally.

KIDNEY-WORT
WILL SURELY CURE
KIDNEY DISEASES,
LIVER COMPLAINTS,
PILES, CONSTIPATION, URINARY DISEASES, FEMALE WEAKNESSES, AND NERVOUS DISORDERS,
by causing free action of these organs and restoring their power to throw off disease.
Why suffer Bilious pains and aches?
Why tormented with Piles, Constipation?
Why frightened over disordered Kidneys?
Why endure nervous or sick headaches?
Use KIDNEY-WORT *and rejoice in health.*
It is put up in Dry Vegetable Form, in tin cans one package of which makes six quarts of medicine. Also in Liquid Form, very Concentrated, for those that cannot readily prepare it.
It acts with equal efficiency in either form. GET IT OF YOUR DRUGGIST. PRICE, $1.00
WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Prop's,
(Will send the dry post-paid.) BURLINGTON, VT.

HOP BITTERS.
(A Medicine, not a Drink.)
CONTAINS
HOPS, BUCHU, MANDRAKE, DANDELION,
AND THE PUREST AND BEST MEDICAL QUALITIES OF ALL OTHER BITTERS.
THEY CURE
All Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Urinary Organs, Nervousness, Sleeplessness and especially Female Complaints.
$1000 IN GOLD.
Will be paid for a case they will not cure or help, or for anything impure or injurious found in them.
Ask your druggist for Hop Bitters and try them before you sleep. **Take no other.**
D. I. C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for Drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco and narcotics.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR.
All above sold by druggists.
Hop Bitters Mfg. Co., Rochester, N. Y., & Toronto, Ont.

THE LARGEST
FEATHER, MATTRESS AND BEDDING ESTABLISHMENT IN THE STATE.

Our celebrated brand of odorless steam cured **Geese Feathers.** Can be bought of all first-class furniture and general stores. If not kept by your merchant send order direct to us.

TRADE MARK.
This Cut is on every Bag. Beware of Imitations.
Send stamp for price-list.

H. S. Stemberger,
1218 Market St.,
PHILADA., PA.

HIRES' IMPROVED ROOT BEER. 25c. package makes 5 gallons of a delicious, wholesome, sparkling Temperance beverage. Ask your druggist, or sent by mail for 25c. C. E. HIRES, 48 N. Delaware Ave., Phila.

FITS STOPPED FREE *Marvelous success.* Insane Persons Restored! DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER *for all* BRAIN & NERVE DISEASES. *Only sure cure for Fits, Epilepsy and Nerve Affections.* INFALLIBLE if taken as directed. *No Fits after first day's use.* Treatise and $2 trial bottle free to Fit patients, they paying expressage. Send name, P. O. and express address to DR. KLINE, 931 Arch St. Philadelphia, Pa. *See principal druggists.*

$100 A Month For Men or Ladies in a light business near home. Send for Circular. P. W. ZIEGLER & CO., 915 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

TRUTH IS MIGHTY. Prof. MARTINEZ, the Great Spanish Seer, Astrologer and Psychologist, will, for 30 cents, with age, height, color of eyes and lock of hair, send a CORRECT PICTURE of your future husband or wife, with name, time and place of meeting, and date of marriage, psychologically predicted. Money returned to all not satisfied. Address Prof. L. Martinez, 10 Mont'y Pl., Boston, Mass.

DR. SCHENCK'S
PULMONIC SYRUP,
SEAWEED TONIC,
AND
MANDRAKE PILLS,

when taken as directed, will cleanse the whole system, restore the appetite, make the food digest easily and cause it to make new and healthy blood. In this way the system is put in a condition that renders it possible for the lungs to heal in Consumption, and in no other way can this disease be cured.

Before anything can be done towards a cure of stomach and bowels must be cleansed, so that the food that is taken will digest and make healthy blood. Emaciation or loss of flesh in Consumption, is always caused by a lack of nourishment, and nourishment can only come from well digested food. To attempt to stop a cough when the lungs are diseased is always dangerous. To try to stop night sweats without building up the general system by well digested food is useless, and in many cases the medicines given to relieve these symptoms are the cause of death. As soon as the stomach, liver and bowels are put in a healthy condition by the Mandrake Pills, then take the Seaweed Tonic after eating. This keeps the food sweet, and assists it to digest. At the same time take the Pulmonic Syrup, which relieves the cough and assists nature to throw off the accumulated corruption in the lungs, which, if not thrown off, will soon poison the blood. This Syrup is the greatest blood purifier known. Its continued use is sure to expel the poisonous germs of Scrofula and all blood diseases.

In answer to the oft-repeated questions as to how my Medicines are to be used in Consumption, I wish to give some general rules:

Take from four to six of the Mandrake Pills on going to bed; the dose should be regulated by the patient's own knowledge of his system. If the bowels are easily moved, four may be sufficient, but there is never any danger in their free use, and it is therefore advisable in most cases, to take the full dose. When the Pills have operated freely, take the Seaweed Tonic immediately after each meal; this will aid digestion, give tone and strength to the stomach, and keep the food from souring, thus preventing flatulence, belching of wind from the stomach, and also the coming up of food in the throat.

The Pulmonic Syrup should be taken regularly, the patient averaging about one-fourth or one-fifth of a bottle in a day.

My Mandrake Pills, which unlock the ducts of the gall bladder and cause the liver to secrete healthy bile, should be continued until the tongue is clean and the bowels regular, but not in as large doses as at first. I have found the following to be the best method in all cases:

First dose, 4 to 6 Pills; second dose, two days after, 2 to 3 Pills; third dose, omitting for two days, 1 to 2 Pills. Then stop taking them for one week, taking the Syrup and Tonic in the meantime, when the same course of the Pills is to be repeated, and so on until the cure is completed. The Seaweed Tonic should be taken in small doses at first, and gradually increased up to the full dose, as given on the directions around the bottle.

We cannot say too much in regard to the care that should be taken against fresh colds. All the medicine and care in the world cannot perform a cure in serious lung disease, if the patient is constantly adding to the irritation of the lungs by catching cold, and the only way to avoid this, is to stay indoors in stormy or cold weather. Keep the feet and hands dry and warm. Have the air you breathe as near 72 degrees as possible; and the same temperature night and day. It is easy to regulate this with a thermometer in your room. The room should be aired, but never when occupied by the patient. Avoid all draughts from windows. It is better to breathe air that is a little impure, than to run the risk of fresh colds from ventilating your room, in cold or unreasonable weather. I say that Consumption can be cured by the use of my Medicines, but it is only with the help of the patient that it can be done. He must follow my directions in every particular.

And, in conclusion, I would say that I do not wish any one to use my remedies unless they can follow my directions, for they will be of but little use to them unless they do.

J. H. SCHENCK, M. D.

For Certificates of Cures send for Dr. Schenck's Book on Consumption, Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia. It gives a full description of these diseases in their various forms, also, valuable information in regard to the diet and clothing of the sick; how and when exercise should be taken, &c. This book is the result of many years of experience in the treatment of Lung Diseases, and should be read, not only by the afflicted, but by those who, from hereditary taint or other cause, suppose themselves liable to any affection of the throat or lungs.

IT IS SENT FREE.

Post Paid, to all Applicants.

Address, Dr. J. H. SCHENCK & SON, Cor. Arch and Sixth Sts., Philadelphia, Pa., and mention this paper.

Letters From Those Who Have Been Cured.

Philadelphia, Aug. 18, 1880.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK,

Dear Sir:—For several years I was troubled with a chronic irritation in my throat, so that every time I took a little cold I commenced to cough, and as I took cold very easily, I was coughing more or less every day from November to May. In February, 1862, I saw one of your pamphlets, which told what the Pulmonic Syrup would do. I bought a bottle of it, although I had not much faith in it, and in three days my cough entirely left me; but I kept a bottle of the Syrup in my house for two or three years, so that whenever I took cold, or had a little tickling in my throat, I would take a small swallow of it when I went to bed, and that was the last of it. My throat now is, and has been for several years, as well as it ever was, and I now seldom take cold, or if I do, it only lasts some twenty-four hours. Thanks to the Pulmonic Syrup. I have recommended it to a great many persons in the last eighteen years, and it has given general satisfaction.

Very Respectfully Yours,
E. HAVEN,
No. 1636 North 21st St., Philadelphia, Pa.

From MR. FLAHERTY, Residence 1502 Callowhill St. He was Cured of Consumption.
Philadelphia, May 23d, 1881.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK:

Dear Sir:—I was sick with a Complication of Liver Complaint and lung disease for over a year. I took the prescriptions of several of the most prominent physicians of this city. I also went to the University Hospital, but I received only temporary relief from anything they gave me. At last I was told by my friend, Mr. David Lacey, of 1420 Spring Garden St., that he had been very low with a similar affection, and that you had cured him. So I concluded to give your Medicines a trial. I went to see you at your office, and after an examination, you said that I could be cured. I at this time had a constant tickling in my throat and a dry hacking cough, night sweats, no appetite, with a great deal of pain in my breast and under the shoulder blades. My breast was so sore that I was obliged to lay down almost all the time.

I used about four bottles of your Pulmonic Syrup, and as many boxes of your Mandrake Pills, and two or three bottles of the Seaweed Tonic, and I am now in better health than ever in my life. I was told by my physician, before taking your Medicines, that my lungs were so badly affected that I could not get well.

My appetite now is excellent; everything that I eat digests well and my cough is gone.

Any one who wishes can call on me at my residence, as I thoroughly believe in your Medicines and wish others to be benefited by them.

Yours Truly,
P. FLAHERTY,
1502 Callowhill St.

From CAPT. JACK PARR, of Rochester, Pa.
Rochester, Pa., October 14, 1881.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK & SON, Philadelphia:

Gentlemen—Having been asked by many persons in regard to your medicines, I have decided to send you this statement of my case:

In 1854 I commenced bleeding at the lungs. I was then going down the river on the boat, and was sent back home on another boat as the captain was afraid I would bleed to death before we reached our destination. I contined bleeding off and on until the Spring of 1861, during which time I tried everything that I heard of, as well as consulting several physicians.

In the Fall of 1861 I called on Dr. Schenck, who had an office in Pittsburg at that time. He told me that he thought his medicines would reach my case, and advised me to try them. I purchased three bottles of the Syrup and a box of the Pills. I returned home and commenced by taking the Syrup and Pills as directed, and continued their use thereafter. I had *slight* hemorrhages until the 7th of the following April, since which time I have had no return of the same. I had a great deal of pain in my back and chest and a continual cough, and on many occasions I thought that I would cough and bleed to death.

I have great faith in your medicines and have recommended them to a great many persons with excellent results.

Yours Very Truly,
W. J. PARR.

Rochester, Pa., October 15, 1881.

I can testify to the above and know of many other cases where your medicines have been very benencial.

C. P. BROBECK, Druggist.

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED.

MR. JAMES KINSLER, of Conshohocken, Pa. says:

When I first went to see Dr. Schenck, I had been pronounced an incurable Consumptive by several of the best physicians of Philadelphia, who had attended and prescribed for me in the hospital where I was for over a year. While there I took over one hundred bottles of Cod Liver Oil, but grew worse all the while. Just before leaving I was told by the doctors that there was no use of my taking anything, and as the medicine they gave me not even relieved my sufferings, I concluded that they were right. I was so weak at this time that I could not walk without help. I left the hospital and went to my home where I tried many remedies for several months without any beneficial effect.

At last I was advised by a friend to go and see Dr. Schenck. After making an examination of my lungs he prescribed his Mandrake Pills, Seaweed Tonic and Pulmonic Syrup, and I began taking them. I was so weak and low that I had to take them for some time before they helped me any but after a while I saw some slight improvement in my symptoms.

For over a year I had been coughing up large quantities of matter from my lungs, and this became less in quantity. The swelling in my feet and legs became less, my appetite gradually improved, and I began to feel a little stronger; this encouraged me to keep on until I was finally cured. I took Dr. Schenck's medicines for several months. In addition to the symptoms I have mentioned, I had severe night sweats, great loss of flesh, a constant cough with severe pain in my breast, sides and back.

I advise those who are afflicted with Throat or Lung Disease to go and see Dr. Schenck. He cured me when other physicians failed to give me any relief.

JAMES KINSLER.

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED.

From C. W. EMERSON, ESQ., of Natick, Mass.
DR. J. H. SCHENCK & SON, Sixth and Arch Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.:

Gentlemen—I send you herewith an account of my case, and I have been careful to confine myself strictly to plain facts:

I was taken sick in the latter part of June, 1872; the doctor said it was Congestion of the Lungs, and three days after I had what he called Congestion of the Liver. Among other medicines, I took six blue pills, and after ten weeks was just able to go around the house. I had a bad cough and raised as much as a pint of clear matter in a day. I then went to the State of Maine (my native place.) About this time the matter I raised was streaked with blood, and when I coughed it seemed as though a thousand needles were sticking between my shoulders and through my left breast. I consulted a lung doctor at Bangor; he examined me carefully; he shook his head and said there was no use in taking anything but stimulants. Finally I came home, and having heard of two cures by your medicines, concluded to give them a trial.

At this time I often coughed up clear blood, and was so weak I had to rest when half-way up the stairs, and weighed only one hundred and twenty-four pounds. My feet and ankles were so swollen that it was very difficult for me to walk. I had a steady diarrhœa which nothing would check, and night sweats every night.

I bought one dozen of your medicines, and two boxes of your Mandrake Pills, and commenced taking them. Some of my friends said it was throwing money away, and advised me to go to the Massachusetts General Hospital; but I was determined to give them a fair trial. I could not see any improvement until I had taken several bottles; then however, I began to feel a little stronger. I took the medicine regularly, a bottle each of Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic in four or five days, and after taking a dozen bottles or more, they could see that I was better. I coughed less, my night sweats were less violent, began to regain my appetite and flesh, and in a short time was quite my old self, and weighed one hundred and eighty-seven pounds; have continued gaining strength ever since, and am as well as ever. I have not lost a meal for eight months, can hold my breath a half minute, and run a m